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AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1860

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Engagement of Mr. T. C. KING.
First Appearance of Signor DEVALLI.
On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JUNE 28,
will be performed Bulwer's Celebrated Play of the
LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte ... Mr. T. C. King
Pauline ... Miss [illegible]
After which the Renowned Signor DEVALLI will make his Ascending Ascent and Descent.
To be followed by the Celebrated Farce, entitled
LEND ME 5s.
Mr. Golightly ... Mr. Edward Parker
To conclude with the Laughable Farce, entitled a
RACE FOR A WIDOW.
Mr. Christian Peppipod ... Mr. W. [illegible]
Mrs. Octavius Pepperpod ... Mr. Bruce Norton
Prices: Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. Gal. 3d. Second Price at [illegible]—Boxes, 1s; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s. Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS,
OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
With a great variety of Entertainments, comprising—
[illegible] and his Son JAMES, the celebrated Pantomimists;
Mr. ROBERT FRASER, the Popular Buffo Singer;
Mr. HARVE, the Wizard of the Worlds;
Miss F. HENRI, the Admired Soprano;
Mdlle. MARTINEZ, the fascinating Danseuse;
Continued success of Mr. J. C. FOSTER, in his Transformation Scene, "The Lost Child."
Concluding with a Grand Display of FIREWORKS at 10 o'clock, by Mr. Kirby.
A Variety of Novelties in Preparation.
Open at 6 o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. [illegible]

MR. GASKIN'S RE-UNION MUSICALE
ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.
The Committee will attend on To-morrow (FRIDAY) between the hours of One and Two o'clock, to issue Tickets to the Ladies of Mr. Gaskin's advanced Singing Classes.
N.B.—There will be a General Rehearsal at Eight o'clock to-morrow evening, previous to which Tickets will be issued to the Gentlemen.
(Signed by order of the Committee.)
S. M. GREEN, Secretary.

MRS. THEOBALD'S SECOND VISIT TO DUBLIN.
This talented and popular Lecturer will deliver
TWO LECTURES IN THE
METROPOLITAN HALL,
This Day and To-Morrow (FRIDAY), the 28th and 29th inst., under the auspices of the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society.
Chair to be taken each evening at Seven o'clock.
Members of the society to wear their badges.
Admission by tickets. Reserved seats, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Galleries, 3d.
Tickets may be had at the Booksellers, Messrs. Robertson, Grafton-street and Sackville-street; Carson, Grafton-street; Bowes & Co., Stephen's-green West; Hunt & Co., Westmoreland-street; Ferguson, [illegible]-street; J. Edmundson & Co., Capel-street; at the Depot of the Society, 95, Middle Abbey-street, and at the door.
(By order) R. HUNT, Secretary.

POETIC READINGS, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock.)
Madame ERNESTINA will give the Eighth of the Series on THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at Eight o'clock precisely. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will preside. The programme is well selected, and the poem "Charge of the Light Brigade," by Sir Francis Doyle, Bart., kindly presented to Madame Ernestina, will be given for the first time. Tickets, 2s. 6d.; five, for a family, 10s.; and 1s. To be had from the music and booksellers, and at the door. Madame Ernestina's classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, at her rooms, 4, Sandwith-street, commence on the 30th instant, and will continue [illegible] month. Permission permitted to eminent Ecclesiastics and members of the Bar [illegible] other necessary information can be obtained from Mr. W. Curry, Upper Sackville-street, and Mr. C. L. O'Brien, 8, Lower Abbey-street.

POETIC READINGS.
MADAME ERNESTINA is about to Form
READING CLASSES FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
At her ROOMS, 4, SANDWITH-STREET.
The series will commence on SATURDAY, the 30th day of JUNE, and extend over July.
Reference permitted to eminent Ecclesiastics, and Members of the Bar.
All other necessary information can be obtained from Mr. W. Curry, Upper Sackville-street, and Mr. C. L. O'Brien, 8, Lower Abbey-street.

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR AWAKENING AND LEADING SINNERS TO THE SAVIOUR
will be held in ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, Marlborough-street, on every Thursday Evening, at Eight o'clock. The Rev. Professor FOLEY will preach on this Evening, 28th.

MISSIONS IN IRELAND.
The Anniversary of the SUMMER-HILL BRANCH of the PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN METHODIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held (D.V.) in LANGRISHE-PLACE CHAPEL, SUMMER-HILL,
On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING.
The Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.
Interesting details will be given by Ministers from those districts where the great revival is still progressing.
A collection will be made in aid of the Funds.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the Mission-room, [illegible]-avenue, Kingstown, on Thursday Evening, June 28, 1860, at Eight o'clock.
[illegible]
Lord, I hear of showers of blessing
Thou art scattering, full and free;
Showers, the thirsty land refreshing;
Let some droppings fall on me—
Even me.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Missionary Prayer Meeting will be held, God willing, in the [illegible] Schoolhouse, on Thursday Evening, June 28, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock. Rev. H. C. Eade and Rev. C. F. MacCarthy will [illegible]. Rev. H. C. Eade, having visited Connemara, will give information respecting the progress of the Mission Work in the West.
Yes, we trust the day is breaking,
Joyful times are near at hand;
God, the mighty God, is speaking
By His Word, in every land;
Mark His progress,
Darkness flies at his command.

£6,000 LIVES LOST ANNUALLY!
£55,000,000 WASTED ANNUALLY!

METROPOLITAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.
Founded March 10th, 1860.
Mrs. THEOBALD'S LECTURE on TOTAL ABSTINENCE,
At the Metropolitan Hall,
This Evening, Thursday, 28th, and To-morrow, Friday, 29th June.
COMMITTEE.
Rev M Neligan, Assistant Chaplain, Molyneux Asylum; Rev Dr [illegible], York-street Chapel; Rev John Hall, Scots' Church, Capel-street; Rev J D Powell, Hendrick-street; Rev. Robert Crosse, LL.D., Governor of Connexional Schools, Stephen's-green; Rev H C [illegible], AM, 12, Merrion-square North; Alderman Atkinson, College-green; [illegible] Surgeon Smyly, Merrion-square; Dr John Lardner Burke, Rutland-square; Messrs Theodore Cronhelm, Eustace-street; [illegible] Pope, Trinity College; J W Ramsey, do; John Moore, do; [illegible] North, Grafton-street; William L Kerr, Henry-street.
HENRY BROWN, 2, College-green, Treasurer.
ROBERT HUNT, 24, Westmoreland-street, Sec.
P. S. HUNT, Assist. Sec., Office, 95, Middle Abbey-street.
OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.
To form a Central Association for Ireland—to establish Societies in affiliation therewith throughout the country—support able and popular Lecturers to travel through the island, and thus carry on an aggressive war on the Demon of Intemperance.
To classify all the young into separate Associations, and call them, as good Mrs. Carlisle—the Elizabeth Fry in this cause—has christened them—
BANDS OF HOPE.
By Special Meetings and Public Soirees to sow broadcast over our own isle the good seed of "Total Abstinence from all poisonous and destructive drinks," and thus leave a clear and open field for the good seed of the Kingdom to be cast in by the preachers of the everlasting Gospel. Who, then, will hold back or be apathetic?
Mons or Procedure—Monthly Meetings in the Metropolitan Hall, at Eight o'clock, to hear addresses and receive Members.
To defray the necessary expenses, admission to the Body of the Hall, Reserved Seats, Fourpence; and Annual Tickets for the Twelve Meetings, transferable, Two Shillings. Family Tickets, Five Shillings.
The Galleries—No charge for admission.
Subscriptions to promote and establish this movement for Ireland will be received and acknowledged by any member of the Committee; by the Treasurer, Mr. Brown, 2, College-green; or by the Assistant Secretary, at the Office of the Society.

THE REV. DR. KIRKPATRICK
will deliver a Lecture
On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at Eight o'clock,
In the Schoolroom of Mary's-abbey Church, Capel-street.
Subject—"The Force of Habit."

ROTUNDO GARDENS.—OPEN-AIR PRAYER MEETING.
Jesus said (John iii. 7) "Ye must be born again."
On SUNDAY NEXT, the 1st JULY,
There will be (God willing) an
OPEN-AIR PRAYER MEETING.
At 4 o'clock p.m.
Free to all. No Collection.
The meeting will be conducted by several Ministers and Christian friends who have been, during the past year, actively engaged in the North of Ireland Revival Services.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
27, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the [illegible]-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Mondays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Advice—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET,
Mountjoy-square.
Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mercurial, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.
TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.
Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen ... from six a.m. to ten p.m.
CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
[illegible]
For Private Baths (to admit six in family) ... 10s. 0d.
[illegible]
Russian Vapour Chamber.
Without Medication ... 2s. 0d.
Medicated with odoriferous herbs ... 2s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, simple ... 1s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated ... 2s. 0d.
Genuine Vichy, Kreuznach, and Schlangenbad.
Sea-water Bath ... 2s. 0d.
Artificial Chalybeate Sea-water, Iodine, Brine, Soap, Drill-wash, Barèges and Harrowgate Baths, Mercurial, Antimonial, [illegible] Acid, &c.
From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Warm and Cold Perfumed [illegible], Shampooing, &c.
No extra charge is made for those accessories, subsequent to the use of the former Baths.
Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager.
HUGH GILLIS.

Public Notices.

BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO. will, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd of JULY, will close their Premises every evening at Six o'clock.
Grafton-street, 27th June, 1860.

FOREIGN OFFICE PASSPORTS.
Persons about to travel on the Continent can obtain Foreign Office Passports on application to Lucius H. Deering, agent, at No. 62, Dame-street, Dublin, between the hours of 11 and 4 and at 7 o'clock p.m.

THE ELRINGTON TESTIMONIAL FUND.
The numerous friends and admirers of the late lamented Rev. David H. Elrington propose placing a Tablet on his grave and erecting a Tablet to his memory in Mount Jerome Cemetery. Subscriptions for this purpose will be received by the following:—
Rev. D. Brown, 37, Dawson-street.
Charles Walmisley, Esq., Freemasons' Hall, Dame-street.
Messrs. D. La Touche and Co., Castle-street.
Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim, and Co., College-green; or
Rev. S. Vince, Watson, Treasurer,
37, Dawson-street.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS,
17, WESTLAND-ROW.
J. and T. HAYES beg respectfully to intimate that they have Completed their Machinery for the Manufacture of Mineral Waters and Aerated Beverages, of equal superior quality, which they are prepared to supply to Vendors on extremely favourable terms.

TO PRINTERS.—Proposals will be received for Printing Lists to be in this year prepared under the provisions of the Parliamentary Voters' (Ireland) Act, and for the supply of Paper and other Materials for the same.
A Specification of the Printing required, and specimens of the Lists, will be in the Office of the Town Clerk This Day, and up to Friday, the 29th day of June instant, and can be inspected between the hours of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon and Four o'clock in the afternoon.
Approved security by Bond, at the expense of the Contractor, required.
Proposals to be sealed, endorsed "Parliamentary Printing," directed to "Committee No. 3 of the Municipal Council," and delivered in the Office of the Town Clerk before Four o'clock upon the 29th instant.
(By order) ALEXANDER FARQUHAR, Town Clerk.
Dated 23rd day of June, 1860.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED) PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable recipe for the cure of rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
RIVER SHANNON TRAFFIC.
On and after Monday, 2nd July, 1860, the Company's steamers now plying between Killaloe, and Athlone, and the Coach running between Limerick and Killaloe, will be discontinued.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 27th of June, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR FAIR.
On WEDNESDAY, 4th JULY, a Special Passenger Train (at the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares) will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, Dublin, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

	A.M.			A.M.
Blanchardstown, about	5-12	Ferns Lock	about	6-2
Clonsilla, "	5-20	Enfield, "		6-15
Lucan, "	5-30	Moyvalley "		6-25
Leixlip, "	5-37	Hill of Down, "		6-35
Maynooth, "	5-45	Killucan, "		6-55
Kilcock, "	5-55			

And arrive in MULLINGAR about 7-30 Morning.
This Train will return from MULLINGAR at Three o'clock (calling at intermediate Stations to set down Passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about Half-past Five o'clock Afternoon.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1860.

Sermons.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
A Sermon will (D.V.) be preached and a Collection made on behalf of the funds of the above Society in the BETHESDA CHAPEL OF EASE, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 1st day of JULY, 1860, by the Rev. JAMES S. HENITY, A.M., Assistant Minister of St. Matthias' Church, Adelaide-road.
There are at present in connection with the Society 1,615 schools, containing 73,437 scholars, of whom 51,944 are members of the Established Church, 14,250 Protestant Dissenters, and 11,243 Roman Catholics.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be most thankfully received at the office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin, and at Messrs. La Touche & Co.'s Bankers, Castle-street, Dublin.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, 42, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
Patron—The Earl of Roden.
On SUNDAY NEXT, 1st of JULY, 1860, a SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, by the Rev. THOMAS WALLACE, A.M. (Curate); after which a Collection will be made in aid of the above Association.
Divine Service to commence at Half-past Eleven o'clock.
The objects of the Association are, to relieve the condition of the Protestant Poor of this city, through the combined exertions of laymen and Parochial Clergy, to prevent those in temporary distress from sinking into poverty; to prevent those in poverty from sinking into pauperism; and to rescue the young from the contamination of the workhouse.
While the Committee of the Association trust their object and operations commend themselves to the clergy of the city generally, they are thankful to say that in two very recent and peculiarly distressing cases, which occurred in St. Thomas' Parish, they were enabled to afford prompt and effectual and much-needed relief.
Benefactions of those who cannot attend the Sermon will be thankfully received by the Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D., Rector; by Rev. Richard Frizelle, Rev. T. Butler, and Rev. Thomas Wallace, Curates; Messrs. LaTouche & Co., Treasurers;
Rev. Charles M. Fleury, D.D., Up. Leeson-street, } Hon.
Rev. Thomas Maxia, A.M., Blackrock. } Secs.
By any member of the Committee, and at the Association House, Molesworth-street.

Education.

A LADY of many years' experience in teaching is desirous to obtain a resident or daily tuition; can undertake to teach English, French, and Music; occupation more than remuneration is the object of advertiser; would be glad to hear of a monthly engagement; satisfactory references, having taught her last pupil for five years.—Address Miss Tench, 23, Lower Mount-street.

TUITION.—AN HONOR-STUDENT, eminently experienced, wishes for Tuitions in town, or by railway. Students prepared for the Little Go, in all the sciences and Classics. Junior and Senior School Pupils attended to during the Vacation. Terms moderate, and reference to Fellows of College.—Address "B.D.," Tutor, 44, Great Brunswick-street.

FIRST-CLASS HOME-EDUCATION.—To Parents and Guardians.—A married Lady, with fifteen years' experience in first-class Tuition, wishes to receive two young Ladies at her own residence, Westbourne Park, London, who, from the absence of parents, or delicate health, require exclusive attention and care. Unusual advantages are offered, combined with superior instruction, and every comfort of a refined home. Terms—For superior English education, Parisian French, Italian, and the Piano, with use of Library, and all required expenses, 150 guineas per annum. Other accomplishments on the Professor's terms. The daughters of gentlemen only received. The highest testimonials. No extras.—Address Mrs. G. Burbige's Library, No. 2 A, Grove Terrace, Bayswater, W.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. Reference to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE ADDISCOMBE.
At the Competitive Examination for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in May, 1860, the following successful candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. R. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment:—
Mr. Lestock F. Boileau, Twelfth Place.
Mr. Thomas R. Disney.
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr. A. H. Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr. De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Competitive Examination in January, 1860, Mr. H. Harding obtained the Second Place.
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH.
At the Competitive Examination held in January, 1860, the following successful Candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. De Burgh's:—
Mr. W. J. Galway. | Mr. R. A. Livesay.
Mr. T. L. Morgan. | Mr. C. Greer.
Mr. Galway obtained 4,499 Marks, and the Tenth Place (First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr. Morgan 4,100 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,453, and 2,110 respectively.
At the above examinations all the Candidates directly from Mr. De Burgh's were successful, and those who passed from Trinity College, Dublin, had been under his tuition.
Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; Ven. the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C.B.; Colonel Knox, J.P.; Colonel Morgan, R.A., Swanson.
No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN.
June 16th, 1860.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 28, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden).
A Light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAMPACKET COMPANY.
The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Dublin and Glasgow Steampacket Company will be held at their Office, NORTH-WALL, on THURSDAY, the 5th JULY NEXT, at One o'clock p.m., to receive a report of the affairs of the Company, pursuant to the deed of Co-partnership, and to elect two Proprietors in the room of the two senior directors who go out by rotation, but who are eligible to be re-elected.
(By order)
ANDREW TAYLOR, Secretary.
Dublin, June 27, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
The Direct, Shortest, and safest route to the
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the steamships Connaught, Prince Albert, Golden Fleece, together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster (now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, BOSTON, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails and taking passengers and cargo at through rates, as under:—
PARANA, for Boston, 10th July.
Through Fares, by screw Steamers—First Class, £15 15s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Second Class, £9 9s. ... By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, 1st Class, £[illegible]; 2nd, £[illegible] 10s.; 3rd, £13 13s.; Steerage, £7 7s. Children, under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, [illegible]. Including whereof Fine and Provisions, or without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Parcels to Boston [illegible]. First Class, [illegible]; Freight from Dublin to New York [illegible] per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 6, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.
SALE on THURSDAY, the 19th of JULY, 1860.
TOWNSHIP OF RATHMINES.
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
In the matter of the Estate of
JOHN RICHARD JACKSON, Owner and Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge DOBBS, on THURSDAY the 19th day of JULY, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in 15 Lots, the following valuable and well-secured Ground Rents, arising out of Premises situate on Leinster-road, Rathmines, held under leases for lives renewable for ever, being converted into fee-farm grants, as specified in the printed rental.
SUMMARY OF LOTS.
CULLENSWOOD (part of).

No. of Lot.	Yearly Rental.	Head Rent.	Nett Annual Rental.	Griffith's Valuation.	
1	[illegible]	None.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4	[illegible]	None.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	about.
CULLENSFARM.					
13	[illegible]	None.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15	77 10 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	about.
	553 11 7	120 17 7	432 14 0	1795 10 0	

Dated this 1st day of June, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
The foregoing Rents arise out of Premises on Leinster-road, Rathmines. The tenants hold under long leases, and have valuable interests in their holdings, as will be seen by reference to the Griffith's Valuation. The local situation and circumstances of this Estate render it one worth the attention of capitalists seeking a safe and permanent investment.
Proposals for the purchase of all or any of the above lots will be received by the Solicitor having the carriage of the Sale up to the 20th day of June, 1860, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for his approval.
For rentals, maps, and further particulars, apply to
SYDENHAM DAVIS, Esq., 61, Lower Gardiner-street;
HENRY JAMES P. WEST, Esq., 33, North Great George's-street; or to
HENRY BARNABLE, Solicitor for the Owner and Petitioner, having the carriage of the sale, 26, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
COUNTY MONAGHAN.
In the matter of the Estate of Edmond Henry Casey, Esq., Owner and Petitioner.
THE Hon. Judge Longfield will, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at Noon, at the Court, Inns-quay, City of Dublin, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in five Lots, the following Lands and Premises (if same or any one lot is not sold by private contract on or before the 15th day of July next), viz.:—

Lot	Denomination.	Quantity in statute Measure.	Tenants' Yearly Rents.	Rent Charge.	Ordnance Valuation.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Corrakeene	121 2 36	79 15 4	3 4 6	100 12 0
2	Kilgorum	133 3 31	104 1 0	5 5 6	122 7 0
3	Tattereagh	116 0 5	82 14 3	3 6 5	86 15 0
4	Killaboley	135 3 30	85 12 5	3 7 2½	107 10 0
5	Brackagh	100 0 17	91 9 6¾	3 9 3	111 0 0
		607 2 13½	443 12 6¾	18 10 6¾	536 4 0

The above Lands are held in fee, subject to £18 0s. 10d. tithe rent charge, of which the tenants pay £16 10s. 11d.
Dated this 23rd day of June, 1860.
RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Solicitor.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
A Lead Lode has been discovered on Killicrum, with indications of so very valuable a character that, coupled with the fact of Lead Mines of great promise being worked in the same neighbourhood, there is every reason to anticipate that this will prove a most valuable mineral property. It is also highly probable that the Lode will be found to pass through the adjoining lots on this estate.
The above Lands are situate half-way between Castleblaney and Ballybay, good market towns. Proposals for purchase of all or any one of said lots will be received up to the 15th day of July next, and not later, by the Solicitor having the carriage of the sale, and submitted to the Hon. Judge Longfield for his approval, and if approved of, the purchaser will be declared and notice thereof given.
For rentals and particulars apply to the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; or to
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Solicitor for Owner, having carriage of proceedings, 22, Blackhall-street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.
The Rev. John Grey Porter, Plaintiff; George Weller Vesey and others, Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree to this cause, bearing date 4th July, 1857, I will, on Monday, the 9th day of July, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock, at my Chambers, Inns-quay, city of Dublin, set up and sell to the highest bidder—
Lot 1.—All that and those that Dwellinghouse, Garden, and Office thereunto belonging, together with the field or plot of ground adjoining thereto, containing in the whole 3a. 2r. 20p., together with that Roadway or Avenue, containing 28 perches or thereabouts, being part of the Lands of Stootestown, situate in the Barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin, now known as Chesterfield House and Darker House.
Lot 2.—Two several Mortgages, bearing date respectively the 8th day of April and 14th day of April, 1840, and made between Robert Gun Cunningham of the 1st part, Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham of the 2nd part, and the Rev. George Vesey, D.D., of the 3rd part, whereby the Estate for life of said Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham, expectant on his surviving his father, said Robert Gun Cunningham, in the Estates known as the Mount Kennedy and Foulkes Estates, County Wicklow, was conveyed to said Rev. George Vesey to secure the principal sums of £2,000 and £2,000 respectively, with interest thereon at six pounds per cent., together with the principal sums thereby secured, and all arrears of interest thereon, and the benefit of the several covenants for payment thereof by said Robert Gun Cunningham and Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham respectively, and which several sums are further secured by two several bonds of said Robert Gun Cunningham of equal date, on which two several judgments were obtained by the said Rev. George Vesey, D.D., in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Ireland, against Robert Gun Cunningham, as of Easter Term of 1840, together with the benefit of the proceedings in the Chancery cause of George Weller Vesey against Robert Gun Cunningham and others, by virtue whereof the annual sum of £375 is at present payable by the receiver in the said cause on account of said principal sums and interest, and also the principal sum of £500 sterling and interest thereon, at the like rate, secured by the covenant of said Robert Gun Cunningham, the elder, bearing date the 27th October, 1840, and endorsed on said indenture.
Copies of said several indentures may be seen previous to the Sale at the Office of the Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Lot 3.—Policy of Assurance No. 13,355, bearing date 4th June, 1835, effected by Reverend George Vesey, deceased, on the life of said Robert Gun Cunningham with the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, for the sum of £4,000, late Irish currency, on which the annual premium of £135 13s. 10d. is now payable, age admitted by said policy to be twenty-six years at the date thereof.
Lot 4.—Policy of Assurance No. 3,375, bearing date 5th July, 1831, on the life of said Robert Gun Cunningham, effected by said Rev. George Vesey, with the British Commercial Assurance Company, for the sum of £1,000 sterling, whereon the annual premium of £39 is now payable, said Robert Gun Cunningham was by said policy assumed to be in his 39th year at the date thereof.
Dated this 18th day of June, 1860.
W. BROOKE.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to
Mr. JOHN COLLUM, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 40, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

TRITONVILLE, SANDYMOUNT.—To be Let, Unfurnished, and in first-rate condition, a comfortable House, containing Two Sittingrooms, Four Bedrooms, Kitchen, and Servants' room; Garden front and rear, and good supply of water.—Apply to R. Kellett, House and Land Agent, 63, Abbey-street.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, BRAY, &c.,
SPECIAL LIST.
No. 1—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, commanding view of the sea, containing 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., very commodious basement, coachhouse, stable, well-stocked fruit and vegetable gardens.
No. 2—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, having fine sea views, containing 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., very convenient basement, coachhouse, and stable, &c.
No. 3—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, standing on about 2 acres of beautifully-planted pleasure grounds, containing 2 reception-rooms, 5 bedrooms, servants' ditto, good basement, coachhouse and stable.
No. 4—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, standing in a sheltered situation, having view of sea, contains 2 reception-rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., and convenient basement.
No. 5—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, situated in a private avenue, within 5 minutes' walk of railway and baths, contains 2 reception-rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., good basement, coachhouse, and stable.
Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11—All standing in first-class Terraces, and enjoying uninterrupted views of the Bay and surrounding scenery, containing 2 reception-rooms, and from 4 to 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, W. C., coachhouses and stables, &c.
Nos. 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18—Unfurnished Houses, situated at Monkstown, will be Let with or without fine for any term agreed upon, and contain 2 reception-rooms, 3 or 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., commodious basements, &c.
All command uninterrupted views of the sea, and are near the railway and baths.
A large number of Houses on the Books, at Sandycove, Dalkey, Killiney, &c.
For terms and orders to view, apply to
ALEXANDER DOWNS,
AGENT TO THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
POST OFFICE, MONKSTOWN.
N.B.—Applications by letter will please state the reference number.

DARGLE COTTAGE, NEAR BRAY.—This beautiful Residence, situated at the entrance of the Dargle, of which it forms a part, will be Let Furnished for three months, from the 2nd of July next. The house contains three Sittingrooms and eight Bedrooms, including Servants' rooms, a Housekeeper's room, &c., with Coachhouse and Stable. There is a good Garden, fully stocked with vegetables and small fruit.—For terms and tickets of admission apply to H. Maclean, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

COUNTY GALWAY.—TO BE LET, for 7 years, from 1st May last, or 1st November next, the Lands of ST. CLERANS, containing about 800 acres. DERRYHOYLE, about 80 acres, on which is a Farm House. BOO, in two Farms, containing respectively about 100 acres, on which is a Farm House; and 120 acres. BALLINAMANNIN, containing about 120 acres and CARTRON, about 187 acres, all Irish Plantation Measure.
The above Lands are all well suited, of sound and excellent quality for feeding sheep and general grazing purposes; have an unfailing supply of [illegible] running water, and are situate close to Craughwell, which is within 4 miles of the Athenry Railway Station.
The Stock upon these Farms would be given by agreement to a tenant taking from 1st May.
Further particulars may be had on application to Major Burke, St. Clerans, Craughwell; or his Agent, Benjamin W. Jennings, Mount Jennings, Hollymount, county Mayo; either of whom will receive proposals; and Mr. Patt Browne, of Creggaun, near Craughwell, the Bailiff, will show the farms.
St. Clerans, 19th June, 1860.

TO CAR-OWNERS, DAIRYMEN, &c.—To be Sold, the interest in the lease of about one Acre of prime Land, with a dwellinghouse, and stabling for twelve horses, cowhouse, &c., on Stoney-road, near the Drogheda Railway, and opposite the North Strand Church, for an unexpired term of 65 years. Mr. Flanagan, on the premises, will show same.—Apply to G. Harte, Solicitor, 15, Lower Ormond-quay.

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PAINTERS AND DECORATORS,
AND ENAMELLERS ON GLASS;
IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
17, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN.—APARTMENTS AND BOARD, AT 2, WINDSOR-TERRACE.
[illegible] taken the above house [illegible] established it as a [illegible] Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find [illegible] and comfortably [illegible]. The house is within [illegible] walk of the Railway Station; it [illegible] bathing.—For terms, &c., apply to the house, 2, Windsor-terrace. [illegible]

Auctions.

CLONTARF [illegible] LANES.
A charming Residence for Sale by Auction, in the Green-lanes, Clontarf, with suitable Offices, large Garden, and Thirteen Statute Acres of Land.
In the matter of the Trustees of [illegible] Kohler.
TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, in the Public Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, This Day (THURSDAY), the 28th day of JUNE, 1860, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), that very desirable [illegible] [illegible], known as Mount Prospect, Clontarf. The house affords sufficient accommodation for a family of respectability. It includes Three Reception Rooms, Six Family Bedrooms, Three Servants' Apartments, with Water-closet, Kitchen, Dairy, Pantries and Storerooms. There are Coachhouse and stabling for Six Horses; a Garden of half an acre, fully cropped and stocked; the whole standing on Thirteen Statute Acres of prime Land, nearly seven acres of which are laid down in grass and encircle the Lawn; the remainder of the Land is nicely divided into three paddocks with meadow.
This very desirable residence commands magnificent views of the sea [illegible].
[illegible] possession of which may be had on or after the 5th July next; and the Premises may be viewed (by the kind permission of the present Tenant) from Two to Four each week day.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Trustees, Messrs. Brown and Wilson, 2, College-green; or
JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO. Auctioneers.

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Select Collection of Books from the Library of the late Rev. W. H. Townsend, Skibbereen,
Consisting of Theological Works, Miscellaneous, Literature, Treatises on Philosophy, Physiology, Surgery, Botany, Mineralogy, Architecture, &c.
With a few lines of Miscellanies, Engravings, &c.
Will be Sold by Auction, in these Rooms,
On This Day (THURSDAY), JUNE 28, and Following Day,
Commencing at One o'clock.
H. LEWIS,
Auctioneer, 31, Anglesea-street.

Unreserved Sale of Modern Household Furniture and Effects, China, Glass, Delf, and Culinary Requisites, all by the best makers, little used, as good as new.
AUCTION AT 10, TRAFALGAR-TERRACE, MONKSTOWN, on FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1860, and following day, the entire Furniture and effects, comprising Oak Hall Table (marble top), as Hat and Umbrella Stand, Oak Hall Chairs, Hall Clock, Barometer by Spear, Matting, Mats, and Oilcloth; Fourteen Parlour Chairs, Telescoped Dining Tables, Sideboard, Cabinets, and Book-cases, Mahogany, Walnut, and Rosewood Loo Tables; Sofa and Fancy Tables, Antique Sofas, Couches, Lounges, and Ladies Chairs, Six Walnut and Fancy Chairs, Davenport Desk, large Walnut Cabinet, with plate glass back, doors, and marble top; two Large Chimney Glasses, 70 by 50, and 60 by 50; Pier Glass and Handsome Girandole Glass, Burnished Steel Fender and Fire-irons, modern Knob Set, Lamps, Study, Parlour, and Landing Crimson Turkey Cloth, Curtains, three Suites Drawingroom Curtains, in Green Turkey Cloth, satin Borders, Serge Linings, Deep Fringe and Rich Poles; Velvet Pile Tapestry and Brussels, Room Carpets, Brussels Stair Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets and Felt Saving Covers, two Cut Glass Gasaliers, and several Bracket and other Pendants, two white Angola Hearthrugs and Worsted Hearthrugs, superior Mahogany; three-door Wardrobes, Plate Glass, Centre, Single and Dwarf Wardrobes, Mahogany Chests of Drawers; superior Mahogany and Iron Bedsteads, with Chintz Curtains; several Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, and Palliasses, Blankets and Quilts, Toilet Tables and Glasses, Mahogany Washstands, Sponge Baths, Fire Irons, Venetian and Roller Blinds, Towel Rails, Commodes and Bedroom China, handsome China Dinner Service, with best block tin Dishcovers, Brown and white Breakfast and Tea Service, complete; handsome Papier Mache and other Trays, five pair Superior Cut Decanters, Cut Port, Claret, Champagne, Sherry and Finger Glasses; Wine Coolers, Crofts and Tumblers, all to match; Glass Salad Bowl and Butter Coolers, Glass Dishes, Glass Covers, 70 by 80; Scales and Weights, Wire Dish Covers, large Dresser and small Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Plate Racks, Clothes Horse, Ladders, Kitchen Clock, and a great variety of culinary requisites; Water Barrels, Wheelbarrow, and Water Buckets, &c.
Sale each day at 12 o'clock sharp.
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WILLIAM C. MARKS,
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NEW BUSINESS, 1859.
Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.
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Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, on equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of regular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.
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Established 1825.
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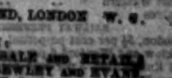

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The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes, Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
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Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

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J. DE SOLLA and SON,
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Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

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Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.
The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.
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The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

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BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
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THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.
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A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE!
By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
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And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

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BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO.'S
PATENT MACHINE BISCUITS,
Crisp from the Factory in Air-tight Tins. Carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom, or to any Railway Station in Ireland.

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In great variety at
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Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

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J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Have the most extensive assortment in this country of Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, &c., which they supply, with or without Bedding, on the most moderate scale of charges.
In every other description of House Furnishing Ironmongery, J. E. and Co.'s Stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following, amongst many other articles, viz.:—
Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns,
Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze,
Drawing-room and Parlour Grates,
Fenders and Fire Irons,
Electro-Plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.;
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns,
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers;
Goddard's Patent Close Fire and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges,
Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c.
AGENTS FOR
MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES AND BOXES.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, GAS FITTERS, &c.
34, 35, and 36 CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, Mills, &c.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE,
for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or driving other Machines.
This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.
It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night, with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.
All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. E. Paine, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London, or to L. E. Mooney, 36, Summer-hill, Dublin.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT,
23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
Strong Tin Dish Covers, 5s. 6d. per set of six; Silver-form ditto, 15s. per set; Parlour Fenders with Standards, from 6s. 6d. each; Polished Steel Fire Irons, from 3s. per set; Bedroom Fenders, from 1s. 6d. each; Bedroom Fire Irons, from 1s. 10d. a set; Britannia Teapots, from 3s. each; Ivory-handled Table Knives to balance, ungraved, from 12s. per dozen; White Bone-handled ditto, rimmed, 8s. 6d. per dozen; Black Horn-handled Knives and Forks, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Kitchen Knives and Forks, 3s. a dozen; engraved Brass Tea Kettles (improved), 10s. each; Swinging Brushes and Handles, from 1s. 3d. each; engraved all brass, Black-handled Hearth Brushes, 9d. each; a large assortment of Japanned Trays, from 3s. each; Bread Baskets and Knife Trays, from 1s. 3d. each; Oval Metal Pots, tinned inside, from 1s. 6d. each; from Kettles, 6d. per quart; from Coal Boxes, from 1s. 6d. each. Also, a general assortment of Baths, Tea Urns, Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Cruets, Tea Sets, Wool Rugs, Cocoa Mats, Iron Bedsteads, Palliasses, Mattresses, &c., equally cheap.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE 23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
All Goods marked in plain figures. No second price.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
I. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best of present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order.
To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

Miscellaneous.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. have now on show a superb Selected Stock of Plain and Fancy FRENCH SILKS.
Black Glacés, Damasque and Gros Royal, Figures and Cross-overs, Coloured Broches and Chenes.
Black, White, and Coloured Moire Antiques.
Five, Seven, and Nine-flounced Robes.
Small Pattern Silks, Checks and Stripes, considerably under the usual prices.
FRENCH RIBBONS.
Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons and Broché in all widths.
Latest in all the new and fashionable colours.
Mauve, Ondine, Magenta, [illegible] Rose de Thé, Velvets and Sashes, French Flowers, French Feathers.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
In Five, Seven, and Nine Flounces; all the new fabrics for the season; Barege Anglais, Plain and Broche Grenadine.
Mousseline de Soie, French Fancy Checks, &c., in great variety.
These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands.
THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
Excellent Materials, Elegant Designs, and remarkable for Cheapness.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, 93, GRAFTON-STREET,
42, 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

R. HUNT AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED
CUIRASS SHIRT.
6 for 21s 0d
6 for 24s 0d
6 for 28s 0d
6 for 32s 0d
6 for 36s 0d
6 for 40s 0d
Directions for Self-measurement Sent Free on Application.
24, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET,
DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
Having, from many years' management of the business of
MR. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
22, MOLESWORTH STREET,
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET.
Three doors from Grafton-street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS, AND HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, MANTLES AND SHAWLS,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, & CO.
In addition to the above, respectfully direct attention to a large lot of Printed Muslins, Foulard Silks, &c., &c.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
3, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
(Late 11, Dawson-street)
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 10s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSEILLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by far any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
3, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c.,
SINCE THE NEW TARIFF.
P. SHERIDAN particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 2s 11d per yard; Union do., from 1s 3d. Also to the reduced price list of Turkey Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c. Oilcloths, from 18 inches to 24 feet in width.
Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, all kinds; Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.
P. S. has added a Curtain Department, with the newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.
P. SHERIDAN,
Agent for Ireland for the Patent Kamptulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth,
22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

WRITING DESKS AND DRESSING CASES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
DRESSING-CASE BAGS FITTED,
CARRIAGE AND HAND BAGS IN VARIETY,
AT GEORGE LYNCH'S,
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
G. Lynch would respectfully solicit an inspection of the above, as also his stock of Russia, Double and Despatch Desks, Courier Bags, &c. He would also beg to call the attention of ladies and Gentlemen about to travel to his stock of Solid Portmanteaus, Cow-hide Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Cap Cases, &c.
N.B.—Repairs neatly executed on the premises.
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

PICTURE FRAMES.
EDWARD SMITH'S Picture Frame Manufactory, 22, Anglesea-street (off College-green), has long been recognised as the most eligible in Dublin for parties requiring themselves, at a short notice, in Picture Frames, in respect of variety of patterns, good workmanship, and low charges; in these respects it is second to none in the City, having gained for itself the most extensive and distinguished patronage, by strict punctuality and adherence to one only scale of charges.
Every description of frame, either in fancy woods, of whichever is a large variety, or in gold, in endless patterns, if not in stock, made to order and size on the shortest notice. Re-gilding and repairs.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE,
Where inspection is invited.

MAHOGANY AND TIMBER STORES,
35, GOLDEN-LANE, DUBLIN.
A.D. 1769.
GRAVES HOLBROOK begs to inform the Patrons of his long-established Concern that he is constantly supplied with the following Woods in Log and Plank, viz.:—
St. Domingo, Cuba, Honduras, and Mexican Mahogany; Havana and Pencil Cedar; Veneers; Riga and American Oak, Birch, Ash; Memel Pine, Norway, Quebec, and St. John's Deals and Battens, &c.
N.B.—Orders by Post punctually attended to.

PLATE GLASS.
PIER AND CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 92, Middle Abbey-street.

GOOSEBERRY AND PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES, the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggist and Chemical Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldere's Worm Powders, and Hackett's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

FAWCETT AND CO'S
Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ... 4s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, ... 3s 4d "
Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (from bottled), .. 36s 0d "
Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Best Old Irish Whiskey, ... 18s 0d per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett & Co.'s Fine old Mellow, do., .. 14s 0d "
(Particularly recommended for family use.)
Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.
OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT
Is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c. at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.
FAWCETT & CO.,
DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

CLARET,
GROWTH OF 1857.
Pure in Quality, and whilst fitted for immediate use, will stand any time in Bottle, improving thereby.
Quarts.........22s. per Dozen.
Pints.........13s.
ALEX. FINDLATER AND CO.,
GENERAL GROCERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
128, NORTH KING-STREET, } Dublin;
67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, }
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN;
AND
S. FINDLATER AND CO.,
9, RATHMINES TERRACE.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 4d. per stone.
Do., superfine for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 4d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills, WM. POWER,
No. 4, Amiens-st., December, 1859. Proprietor.

IRISH SALT.
It is worthy of notice that Irish Salt is the best Preserver of Meat in warm weather, and is superior to English Salt.
ELLEN EGAN
manufactures Irish Salt of the Ringsend Salt Works, of best quality which she warrants pure and free from mixture with English Salt.
E. EGAN imports English Salt direct from the Salt Works, Northwich, which she offers at lowest cash prices.
IRISH SALT, COARSE AND FINE; ENGLISH DO., COARSE
Best Butter Salt, Agricultural and Rock Salt.
Parties in the country, by sending their orders to the Works, will be supplied at prices which will ensure their future orders. Every attention paid to delivery to Railway, Canal, or on board ship, and casks supplied. E. EGAN'S SALT WORKS,
RINGSEND.

Wants.

WANTED, a Situation as Milliner, or Milliner and Dressmaker, by a young person experienced in her business, and can be well recommended.—Address "E. F.," Post Office, Armagh.

WANTED, a Situation as Ladies' Maid, or to attend on an invalid lady, by a young person who perfectly understands her business; is a dressmaker, and has a good knowledge of millinery; would have no objection to travel; testimonials excellent.—Address "C. D.," Armagh Post Office.

A MAN AND WIFE want Situations together, or separate, the Man as Coachman, or Groom and Coachman; the Woman as good Cook, and understands the care of a dairy, and only a short time disengaged, and will accept of a weekly situation, and charge of a Gate-lodge; both characters will bear the strictest investigation on inquiry; are Protestants, and have no objection to the country.—Address "Z. E.," 78, Upper George's-street, Kingstown; or Mr. Fuzzle, Blackrock.

BUTLER, OR GENERAL INSIDE SERVANT. A steady, respectable Man, who understands his business perfectly; care of Plate, Lamps, and Furniture; would be found trustworthy and obliging; has lived with families of distinction in town and country; can be highly recommended by a family with whom he lived three years; is a Protestant.—Address "M. M.," 64, Grafton-street.

Wanted.

READER WANTED.—Wanted, a really good Reader. Terms liberal, and an Engagement given.—Apply to the Proprietor of the Irish Times, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c. &c.
J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which, he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee:

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do.	10	0	0
Do. do. do. do.	7	0	0
Gold Genevas, best made, ten years engaged	6	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged	4	17	6
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	0	0
Second quality do., five years engaged	3	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	2	10	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	2	0	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.
In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c. &c.
Please note address.
J. MAYFIELD,
WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Manufactory and Branch Establishment,
30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.
P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.
The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

FOR CHEAP AND EASY WASHING use Harper Twelvetrees' SOAP POWDER, by which the saving of time, trouble, labour, firing, soap, "towels and temper," is astonishingly great. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Penny worth of Soap.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London.
Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 7, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, Dublin.
Agents Wanted.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.
THE DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY beg to direct special attention to their MANURES.
The Company manufacture the following Manures, which they guarantee of the best description:—
TURNIP MANURE, &c.

	Per ton.
Vitriolized Bone Manure for Turnips,	£7 0 0
Urate for Mangels, Carrots, Cabbages, and Rape,	7 0 0
Potato, Corn, and Grass Manure,	7 0 0
Mineral Superphosphate of Lime,	6 0 0
Blood Manure,	6 0 0
Crushed Bones,	6 0 0
Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol),	9 0 0

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.
From seven cwt. to eight cwt. without farm-yard manure, or four cwt. with farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish acre.
JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.&L.D., Manager.
A reduction to large consumers.

PATAGONIAN GUANO.
Liverpool, 1st May, 1860.
This Guano is a most valuable Manure for
TURNIPS, MANGELS, RAPE, and all ROOT CROPS.
ALLAN POLLOK, Esq., of Galway, who farms 20,000 acres, has used it for three years; he takes 10 tons annually.
CHARLES GARFIT, Esq., Agent for Smith Barry, Esq., Queenstown, tried only 1 Ton last year, and has just ordered 16 Tons; he declares he found no difference between it and Peruvian.
For further Testimonials see Weekly Freeman's Journal and Farmer's Gazette.
Apply to ourselves, H. C. SMITH AND CO., Importers; or, to our Agents, PETER JONES, 12, Eden-quay, Dublin,
who keeps a stock on hand, and can execute orders immediately. Price—£6 10s. per ton.
H. C. SMITH AND CO., IMPORTERS.

KILKENNY MARBLE DEPOT
26, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Chimneypieces, Tombs, Monuments, Altars, Tables, and all kinds of work executed in
IRISH AND FOREIGN MARBLE.
Manufactured by
WATER-POWER AND PATENT MACHINERY.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Messrs. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. DAY'S treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion, dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, even, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour.
Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring confidential treatment.
Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address,
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
112, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened, and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each ... £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from ... 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from ... [illegible]
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
112, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

ESTABLISHED 1811.
PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
Accurately and Punctually prepared at
BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL,
50, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
By duly qualified compounders.
May, 1860.

PERRY DAVIS
VEGETABLE
PAIN KILLER.
Manufactured by
PERRY DAVIS & SON,
PROVIDENCE, R.I.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
22, MARY-STREET,
Dublin.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy, unitedly commend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.,
(Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c.)
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON W. C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 22, Mary-street. (3)

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirm the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy, for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public, and it is wished it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or remuneration, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

B. HYAM AND THE SUMMER, 1860.

HYAM'S SUMMER STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR 1860 is of a very superior description in materials, make, and style; the various Suits and Garments for Gentlemen and Juveniles surpass those of all previous seasons.

HYAM'S CONJOINT GARMENTS, CONSISTING OF Guinea Coat and Vest, Guinea Trousers and Vest, and Guinea and a Half Entire Suits of a Piece, will be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to Benjamin Hyam. To ensure a perfect fit send the height of the person, width of chest and waist, length of sleeve, and leg-seam of Trousers.

HYAM'S NEW DEMI-SACK JACKET AND OXFORD Jacket are the most useful and becoming Garments for Gentlemen's In and Outdoor wear. Prices 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s., 25s., 30s., and 35s.

HYAM'S SURTOUTS AND DRESS COATS IN WEST of England Wool-Dyed Black and Blue Cloths are cut, made, and trimmed in the best and most fashionable styles. Prices 21s., 26s., 32s., 36s., 42s., 50s., 55s.

30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH AND COLONIAL OUTFITS

R. HUNT & CO.

Beg to announce that they have added another WAREROOM to their Establishment, which will be devoted exclusively to the above increasing branch of their trade.

PRINTED OUTFIT LISTS free on application.

34, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 32, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT SALE.

In consequence of the long continuance of unfavourable weather, and the advanced period of the season, we have decided upon SELLING OFF OUR SUMMER STOCK at and under Cost Prices.

Our advices from the different markets also showing that the same cause have operated to force sales at a great sacrifice of most descriptions of LIGHT SUMMER FABRICS, We have been induced to send over our buyers to make special purchases from MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS, in order to offer to the Public all the advantages of NEW AND CHOICE GOODS, at the present unavoidable and GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

These purchases are now ready, and we shall this day show in FANCY DRESSES,
LARGE LOTS OF CHECKED AND CROSS-OVER MOHAIRS,
DO. DO. DO. CHALLIS,
TWO AND FIVE-FLOUNCED PRINTED BAREGES,
PLAIN AND PRINTED BAREGES IN THE PIECE,
FLOUNCE MOHAIR ROBES.
ALSO,

SHAWLS.
In every variety of Tissues;
Printed Cashmeres and Llamas;
Self-Coloured Llamas;
Paisley and Foreign Wove Longs, &c.;
All at Reduced Prices.

SILKS.
In all the New Foulards;
Two, Three, and Seven Flounced Robes;
Rich French Plaids, Stripes, Chinee, &c.;
Small Checks and Stripes, Bright Silk;
All at Reduced Prices.

PRINTED MUSLINS.
Plain and Organdi Muslins;
Small Checks, Stripes;
Five, Seven, and Nine Flounced Robes, in all the New Colours;
All at Reduced Prices

MANTLES.
In immense variety of New Styles in Fancy Cloths, China Silks
Rich Black Glacies, &c.
Zouave Jackets
All at Reduced Prices.

RIBBONS.
Very Cheap Narrow Velvets;
Fancy Bonnet Ribbons;
Do. Do., French, in great variety of Styles, all at Reduced Prices.

HOSIERY.
Ladies' Fancy Hose;
Children's do.;
White Cotton Hose;
Lisle Thread do.;
Gentlemen's Fancy Socks;
All at Reduced Prices.

LACES.
Worked Collars, Sleeves;
Do., do., in Sets, very Rich;
Flouncings;
White Figured Muslins, Bodices, and Zouave Jackets; all at Reduced Prices.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
Children's Mantles, in Cloth, Angola, Honeycomb, &c.;
Boys' Dresses, in do., do.;
Girls' Dresses, in Barege, Delaine, &c.;
Jackets, in Cloth, Angola, Holland, and Honeycomb;
All at Reduced Prices.
And all our Summer Goods in STRAW BONNETS, FLOWERS, PARASOLS, MILLINERY, MANTLE CLOTHS, &c., &c., at Clearance Prices.

Immediate inspection respectfully and confidently solicited.

TODD, BURNS, & CO., 47, MARY STREET.

N.B.—NEW JEWELLERY of every description; also Spangles, Ornaments, Gold Braids, Cords, Belts, Aigrettes, &c., &c., in the utmost variety. T. B. and CO.

WHILE MY READY-MADE DEPARTMENT IS fully supplied with GARMENTS of a superfine quality, I have also a large variety of excellent styles, at prices to suit the requirements of a very numerous class, who wish to economise, and get a neat, well-made article for little money.

MY SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS, All Wool, at 15s., will be found excellent value, while for Tourists, for the Sea side, or for Railway Travelling, MY 50s. TWEED LOUNGE SUIT Will be found both useful and economical.

RICHARD ALLEN, 28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 75, GRAFTON-STREET. (Late T. Bennett's.)

The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.

75, GRAFTON STREET.

N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

SUPERCARBONATED SODA WATER, Manufactured by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

ORANGEADE.— Manufactured by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

"A SOLACE FOR THE CARES OF LIFE." BRIAR ROOT PIPES—So Cool this hot weather! Can be had at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S (Late Hetherington's) Wholesale Pipe Warehouse, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SONS, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

There was a decline in London, to-day, of 6s 3d in Consols for account, and 3s 9d in New Threes for money, the depressing causes before alluded to still acting unfavourably. The fall here was not to the same extent, being only ½ per cent. Business was, as might be expected, of a very limited character, both in Government Securities and the Share market. The transactions in Joint Stock Banks were restricted to Nationals, which appeared steady at last price, and Royals were offering at 26s, buyers tendering 25s 6d.

Of Steam Securities, there were only negociated a few Dublin and Liverpool Steam Building Shares, now quoted first without the dividend of 30s, the price being equivalent to an advance of ½. Atlantics were offered at yesterday's price, but negociations took place for an advanced account at a considerably depressed rate.

In Mines, Connorrees realised last value, and there were offers to buy General Mines at 4½, sellers holding out for an advance of one quarter.

Alliance Gas were again on sale at last price, and 37 again offered for Grand Canal Stock, sellers demanding 40.

In the ordinary railway securities there was only one transaction—that in Midland Halves at last rate, the other railways being unchanged in value. There were offers to buy Belfast Junctions, and par was again offered for Droghedas. An advance of a quarter was required. The previous quotation was again offered for Wicklows, with sellers at 5⅝. There were offers to sell Great Southern Stock at 114½. Midlands appeared steady at 52½, with buyers 1-16th less.

In Preference Shares there was a good deal done, the rates being unaltered, except in the case of Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cent. (A), in which a slight decline took place. The B issue, Wicklow 6 per Cents., Great Southern 4 per Cents., and Londonderry and Enniskillen 5 per Cents., all produced the previous prices.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 27.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
[illegible] per Cent. Consols	shut
Ditto for Account, 9th July	93½ ¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock	97½ ¼
Ditto for Account, 9th July	97½ ½
Ditto for new account, 9th July	—
BANKS.	
National Bank	63
STEAM.	
Dublin and Liverpool Steamship Building	52½ x d
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	23s 6d
RAILWAYS.	
Midland Great Western	—
Do. Halves	26½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent perpetual	6¾
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford 6 per cent. perpetual	12½ ⅝
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class A	9½
Do. do. class B.	10½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent perpetual	100
Londonderry and Enniskillen	—
Do. Halves 5 per cent. perpetual (1849 and 1851)	12½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
[illegible] cent. Consols		93½	93½			93½
Do. for Account	93¼ ½			93½		93¼ ⅛
[illegible] cent. Reduced			93½ ⅝			
[illegible] per cent. Stock	92½ ⅝	92¾ ½		92½ ⅝	92½	93½
Do. for Account	92½		92½ ⅝	92½	92½	
[illegible] Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 27.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½ ⅝
Account	93⅝ ⅞
New Threes	93⅝
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½ ⅝
Account	93½ ⅞
New Threes	93⅝ ⅞ ½
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½ ⅝
Account	93⅝ ⅞
New Threes	93⅝
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½
Account	93⅝
New Threes	93 ⅝
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½ ⅝
Account	93 ⅝ ¾
New Threes	93⅝

Noon Summary.—Bank Stock, 229; Caledonians, 92½; Eastern Counties, 55; Great Western 69; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½; London and North Western, 101½ ⅝; Leeds, Northern, 51½ ⅝; Midland, 117½; York and North Midland, 81½. Consols flat at 2⅛ ½. Shares weaker in sympathy with consols at a decline of about ½ per cent. on last nights' rates. Business in Canadian flat.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

Consols have been inactive to-day, but have closed with a firmer tendency. There was nothing of importance to influence the market, and the final advance was owing partly to the weather being comparatively fine, and the demand for money continues to increase. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon, the only feature was a falling off in demand for Austrian bills. The financial advices from Paris, state that rumours are current of a new loan of £20,000,000 is being about to be introduced. There were again no transactions in bullion at the Bank. The Railway market has again shown a dull tendency and in many instances a further fractional decline has taken place.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

Great dullness continues to prevail in the Stock Exchange. Some of the members do not meet with a single transaction for several days together, nevertheless, prices are fairly supported. Funds, after showing dullness, closed a trifle dearer than yesterday. In the Share markets there was no feature of the least interest. The discount market continues active, and the supply of money being rather scarce, there is an indisposition to do business unless at a fractional advance upon Bank minimum, for six months' bills. 5 to 5½ per cent. is asked. A brisk business was done at the bank.

FUNDS AND SHARES—June 26.

Caledonians, 92½ ¼; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Eastern Counties, 54½ 5½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77 8; Great Northern, 114½; Great Northern A, 114 15; Great Western, 69¼; Great Western, 6¾ ⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½ ⅝; London and North Western, 101½ ½; London and South Western, 93½ 4½; Leeds Northern, 51½ 2½; Midland, 117½ ⅝; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; York and North Midland 81½. Consols continue dull at 93½ ½. Shares a shade firmer at the close, although no change in prices. French come a shade firmer, but rates here the same as opening.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Wednesday Evening.—The Funds have fallen nearly ⅛ per cent. The Share markets are likewise rather heavy; the settlement has commenced in this department.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, June 27th, 3-15 p.m.—The Bourse has again been dull. Rentes closed at 68-65, or the same as yesterday.

London Corn Market, June 27.—Weather dry, but gloomy. Trade dull for all articles, on Monday's terms; attendance thin: arrivals good of oats, fair of wheat.

Usborne's Report, June 27.—Supplies rather less. Weather unsettled. Wheat—English being relatively dearer. Foreign is much neglected. Floating cargoes are held for more money, in the face of a dull trade; off stands, and 55s 6d for Marinople, on passage due in or about a month. Flour slow at Monday's decline. Indian corn still a downward tendency. Barley keeps steady for all well-conditioned qualities, C., F., and I., and off stands. Rye held above buyers' ideas. Peas and beans unsettled. Egyptian beans of new crop worth 33s C., F., and J. Oats have not recovered from Monday's depression.

Corn Averages for Week ending June 27.—Wheat 105,421 quarters, at 57s.; barley 1,036 quarters, at 34s. 7d.; oats 3,483 quarters, at 27s. 5d.; rye 45 quarters, at 38s. 9d.; beans 2,589 quarters, at 45s. 10d.; peas 333 quarters, at 41s. 4d.

London Produce Market, June 27.—Sugar steady. Coffee—No public sales. Market firm. Sales 40,000 packages now on Tea. Assam only sold so far, which has gone at full prices. Rice—Fair inquiry. Saltpetre quiet. Tallow market steady, at 52s 9d cash on the spot, and for delivery in the last three months.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 27.—Sales about 8,000 bales. No change.

Liverpool Produce Market, June 27.—Sugar—No change. Coffee—A few bags native Ceylon sold at 61s. Saltpetre steady; markets generally stupid and little to report.

Salford Cattle Market, June 27.—There was a large supply of beef, and sheep sold at advanced rates. Best beef, 8d to 8½d; middling, 7½d to 7¾d; inferior, 5½d to 6½d; best wedders, 8½d to 9d; middling, 7½d to 8½d; ewes, 7d to 7½d; lambs, 8d to 8½d. Supplies—Beasts, 1,132; sheep and lambs, 8,921; calves, 225.

Glasgow Corn Market, June 27.—(Bald's circular)—Weather showery. Arrivals of foreign wheat small. Supplies by railway also light, yet to sell it would have been necessary to have made a concession of 6d per 240 lbs., but few holders seemed disposed to realise, and prices of both wheat and flour remained nominally as on this day week. Barley—The turn in price against sellers. Oats 3d per 264 lbs., and oatmeal 6d per 280 lbs. cheaper. Beans, peas, and Indian corn unchanged in value.

Cork Butter Market, June 27.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 100s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s. 2,000 in market.

Cork Corn Market, June 27.—Oats, 14s 9d to 17s.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
Thursday, June 28.

Zoological Gardens .. .. .. Open daily.
Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
Royal Dublin Society.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green.—Open daily, free.
Royal Irish Academy.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays
Lesage's Gallery, 40, Lower Sackville-street.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
Royal Portobello Gardens.—Every Evening.
Great Brunswick-street.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Lady of Lyons;" "Lend Me 5s.;" "A Race for a Widow."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
America (Portland), (Dy.) .. .. Ten a.m., June 28.
N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the Irish Times commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the Irish Times for the week ending Saturday, June 23rd, amounted to 56,874 copies, making an average of 9,479 copies daily.

PALERMO.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 18th instant, says:—

"The expedition of Medici is arrived, and to-morrow evening the last Neapolitan soldiers embark. These are the two salient reports of the day. The two steamers forming the expedition arrived yesterday evening at Castellamare. As it was known they were coming in that direction, Colonel Bixio was sent by sea to meet them. He arrived there just when the steamers were coming in; and, after some delays occasioned by measures of precaution, the steamers anchored, and the troops were safely disembarked. It is but too true that the American clipper boarded by the Utile is the identical vessel which was taken by the Neapolitans, brought to Gaeta, and released afterwards. It is not known yet what route they have taken after their release; but the help which has arrived is in itself most welcome—several thousand men and thousands of spare arms, with quantities of ammunition. Among the men are many officers and non-commissioned officers who have served in regular armies, and this is just the want which had been felt hitherto. Altogether it may be said that their safe arrival augments our forces at least fivefold.

Garibaldi left early this morning for Castellamare, and will probably come back at the head of the new expedition to-morrow evening, in order to be present at the departure of the Neapolitans.

By a curious coincidence, yesterday the rumour spread that the King of Naples had granted a constitution. It is just as if some one were to offer the Marquis of Westminster the same sum for Belgravia which would have bought it in the time of his ancestors, when wildducks were shot where now rows of palaces stand.

Garibaldi and Kossuth.—Two distinguished Hungarian officers of high rank have offered their services, through ex-Governor Kossuth, to Garibaldi, and, with the assistance of friends of the cause in Glasgow, leave immediately for the seat of war.—*Glasgow Herald.*

The 29th anniversary of the accession of the King of the Belgians is to be celebrated in the ensuing month with more than ordinary pomp.

The *Journal du Havre* says:—"Among the passengers who two days ago arrived at Dieppe from England were twenty-six Irishmen, who were on their way to Rome to enlist in the Pope's army; but as their passports were not in order, they were sent up to Paris to be placed at the disposition of the prefect of police."

A Genoa paper from Bologna states that the trial of the Very Rev. M. Ratta, vicar of the diocese, for contempt of the Government on the occasion of the late festival of the constitution, took place on the 21st. The public prosecutor proposed to the court a sentence of 42 months' imprisonment and 2,500f. fine. The case was postponed. On the 20th the tribunal of Forli condemned Father Barbiani, superior of the college, to one year's imprisonment and 2,000f. fine for the same offence.

A letter from Coburg says:—"Preparations are being made for the reception of Prince Alfred of Great Britain, who will shortly arrive here and live alternately at Coburg and at Gotha. The reigning duke not having any children, Prince Alfred, his nephew, is his presumptive heir."

A question of some legal interest, and of considerable commercial importance, is about to be brought before the Paris Civil Tribunal; namely, as to whether a Frenchman can seize pirated goods on their passage through France, from the country in which they are made to a foreign country in which they are to be sold.

The value of the steamer Malabar, lost at Ceylon, is not £70,000, as previously stated, but about half that amount. Her measurement by Customs' register was 916 tons.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS, LOWER ABBEY-STREET. Annual Exhibition of Paintings, &c., Open Daily from 10 to 6 o'clock.

IT is impossible to detail, within the limits of an ordinary advertisement, the many advantages appertaining to Messrs. NICOLL'S, of London, NEW REGISTERED PALETOT MORNING COAT, &c. The following always to be had at their Agent, GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

	£	s.	d.
Dress Coat	3	10	0
Paletot	2	2	0
Milled do.	2	2	0
Morning or Office Coat	2	2	0
Imperial and Highland Capes in Cloth	2	2	0
Do. Do. in Tweed	1	1	0

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of; we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.

BROWNE AND PAYNE, PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

KENNY AND OWENS, AND THE SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.

A very short time has sufficed to establish the character of our SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s., THOROUGHLY SHRUNK. We can confidently recommend them as a Good Article, Well Cut and properly made, at a fair price.

KENNY AND OWENS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 34, DAME-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

The University festivals called "commencements," are a bond of connexion between a new generation and a past. Some just entering upon life have signalised their Collegiate career by winning those honours which talent and industry alone can gain. Prior to their entrance upon the theatre of the world, from the shadowy retirement of the schools, the University calls them before her, and, amidst the assembled body of her learning, presents them with her credentials. Others there are, old *alumni*, who have carried with them the prestige which an honourable University career ever gives, and who have become standard-bearers in the battle of life. For these the University has her honours, "the stars and garters of literary rank;" and as a Queen summons her defenders to grace them with her awards, so the University gives all she has to give—the testimony of her approbation. Those who are thus honoured are an example and an encouragement to others. The very rarity of these honours constitutes a portion of their value. Yet, periodically, there are ever found Irishmen, children of our Irish University, worthy of her praise. "A prophet has no honour in his own "country," and we, as a people, have ever been too unmindful of the worthies who have left us. It is well that there exists one tribunal which records and remembers merit, irrespective of party, and which unites, after the lapse of years, those ties which an active career in the outer world has widely stretched indeed, but has not broken.

The "commencements" of yesterday were in many respects remarkable. The fact is worthy of remembrance, that at this moment the English Bench is adorned by three graduates of the University of Dublin. Judge Willes, Baron Martin, and Judge Keatinge are no bad illustrations of the race which Trinity College receives within herself, nourishes and sends forth to triumph in peaceful contests. All three were to have been present, but the amount of judicial business which presses upon the courts of London could not permit their absence even for a day. One of their number came as the representative of the rest, and in person received those honours which the University decreed to all. We do not fear that this liberality will leave us none to honour hereafter. Others there are—Irishmen—cutting their way up the ardnous steep of fame. It is sufficient to mention Sir Hugh Cairns, as the first of a class ever increasing.

It was a strange thing to see a son in possession of a higher degree than his father, and before him in the lists of the University, although that father won the highest honours the college has to give. Chief Justice Monahan appeared as a suppliant for his degree of Bachelor of Arts! He had obtained a gold medal in science many years ago, but had never claimed his degree. When the University, honouring those of her sons who had reached the Bench in England, determined to honour some of those who grace the Irish Bench, it was found that the degree of Doctor of Laws could not be bestowed upon Chief Justice Monahan until he had duly performed his exercises for his Bachelor's degree. His appearance among the medalists was greeted with a hearty cheer, for it is one blessing of our University that her youth are proud of their successful compatriots, and dream not of party.

Two Churchmen also were honoured—one, the Bishop of Glasgow, a Bishop elected according to the ancient rights of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and by the votes of his brother Prelates chosen of many; the other was John Gregg, of Trinity Church, who had been a sizar, a scholar, and prizeman of the University. To him it must have been a pleasure that his two sons, both ministers of the Church, took their degrees of Master in Arts together with himself. If it be said that the degree of Doctor in Divinity confers no emolument, it at least confers all that a paternal Government thought proper to bestow when it elevated John Gregg to the unremunerative dignity of the Archdeaconry of Kildare.

The Board would willingly have conferred honours upon two English gentlemen whose genius has left its impress upon our social and literary history. Charles Kingsley and Mr. Froude are the guests of the Lord Lieutenant. There exists a rule which requires a week's notice of any grace for a degree, and the heads of the University were first aware of the presence of Mr. Kingsley and Mr. Froude in Ireland, when the Lord Lieutenant informed the Board that they were his guests for yesterday, and that he thought they could dine no where so suitably as with himself in the College Hall. Mr. Kingsley is Professor of History at Cambridge, Mr. Froude is a Professor in the University of Oxford. To have honoured these gentlemen would have been an additional connection between the three Universities—a connection so worthily shown in the institution of the mission to Central Africa.

Ten years since, "commencements" were, indeed, a dull and formal matter. It is to the credit of the Board that they have progressed with the spirit of the times, and that, removed from the strife of the outer world, they watch and honour the career of those who bear themselves nobly in the fight.

The concluding section of the thirty-eighth report of the Inspectors-General of the Prisons of Ireland treats of the state of the Four Courts Marshalsea. Last year we commented, certainly not more severely than the case deserved, upon the condition of that wretched prison of the unfortunate. Most strangely our law compels a man to incur expense when he cannot pay his debts; we prevent him from earning when he has lost all; we shut him up from the society of his family and friends at the very moment when he most requires sympathy, and we visit the unfortunate with all the penal severity which should be the portion of the criminal. A more wretched prison than the Four Courts Marshalsea it was impossible to conceive, and it is something to learn that, at last, some concessions have been yielded to the remonstrances of the Press.

The greatest number of prisoners at any one time confined in the Marshalsea last year was 49. Eleven rooms are available for prisoners paying 2s. 6d. a week rent. Seventeen rooms are set apart for "first-class debtors," which means, we suppose, those who have failed for large sums, and are, consequently, expected to pay handsomely for the accommodation of their prison. In the lower yard are four "common hall rooms," containing four beds each. The prisoners in these rooms pay 4s. weekly for furniture and attendance. There are four pauper rooms, furnished to accommodate six men each. The report furnishes a proper commentary upon this system of accommodation. There were on the day of inspection 22 pauper prisoners in the Marshalsea, and of these NINE were in hospital, and that hospital, we are told, contains eight beds.

Still, the rooms have been painted and whitewashed, the walls have been scraped and newly plastered; new slips and weights have been added to the windows; apparatus has been erected for a constant supply of hot water; the pump has been put into working order; the yards have been cleaned and gravelled; the bath-house has been repaired; the sewers have been cleansed, "which occasionally emitted an offensive and unwholesome effluvia"—all the windows in the prison are cleaned now every two months. This enumeration of improvements shows how much was required to be done to render this prison anything but a pest-house. In these improvements we have proof of the accuracy of all our strictures upon the management of this prison.

But the concluding paragraphs of the report speak of the increase of duty imposed upon the Deputy Marshal and the Store Keeper, and advocate an increase in their respective salaries. The salaries of the officers of the Marshalsea annually amount to £2,095 12s. 9d. That is the sum paid for keeping in safe custody an average of 41 debtors! The salary of the Deputy Marshal is already £150 a year, a sum amply sufficient to remunerate an officer who is a retired policeman. The Store Keeper's salary is £100 a year, a salary certainly not too low for the simple duties he has to perform. If the salary of the Deputy Marshal were raised, he would be placed above the Local Inspector, who is the officer responsible for the condition of the prison, and whose duties are both difficult and trying. As the Marshal's salary amounts to the enormous sum of £742 8s. 8d. a year, nearly four times as much as the Governor of Smithfield Convict Prison receives, any addition to the salary of the Deputy Marshal should be deducted from that of this official, instead of being placed upon ratepayers, or wrung from unfortunate captives.

The *Times* on the Dispute between England and America relative to the Island of San Juan:—

There is no class of her citizens of which America has better reason to be proud than of the officers of her army. Educated, for the most part, in the delightful and romantic solitude of West Point, shut out from the busy world around them by a gigantic chain of mountains on the one side and the circling course of the Hudson on the other, and subjected to a discipline which teaches them to command themselves and others, the officers of the American army join to a full share of the national intelligence an amount of modesty and gentleness which, we may be permitted to say, is not quite so universal among their fellow-countrymen as some other more brilliant qualities. In the pursuance of a profession peculiarly arduous and ill-remunerated, possessed of the knowledge which, according to the European system, is subdivided among half a dozen services, thoroughly understanding the duties of infantry and cavalry officers, excellent artillerists and admirable engineers, the officers of the American army are among the bravest, the most enduring, and the most accomplished of their profession. We have in two wars had ample reason to respect their skill and daring, and while we have often had but too much reason to complain of the treatment we have received from statesmen who have sought to improve their political position by pandering to some popular prejudice against this country, we have had every reason to be satisfied with the gentlemanlike and considerate conduct of the officers of the American army.

It has been, however, at last our misfortune to light upon a signal exception, in a man who, it is quite evident, will leave nothing untried in order to embroil the United States with a nation which feels the heartiest good-will towards them, and has no other desire than that they should go on increasing year by year, and working out the destiny which a partial Fortune has reserved for them, if they will only be content with it. We cannot trace in the conduct of the American Government or of its military commanders—always with the exception of General Harney—the slightest wish to disturb the good understanding which has hitherto so happily prevailed between England and the United States on the western side of the American Continent. But General Harney chose to seize upon an island which had hitherto remained in our undisputed possession, and the American claim to which we were perfectly willing to consider and discuss in the most amicable manner. He was permitted to land troops upon, and to take armed possession of, the Island of San Juan, on a pretence which he himself was forced to admit to be utterly groundless, and this at a time when, owing to our overpowering numerical superiority, the officer who offered us this unprovoked insult was entirely at our mercy. While he seized by armed violence the subject of contention, we contented ourselves with simple remonstrance and negociation, thus giving the most conclusive proof of our determination that if offences did come they should not come through us. The Government of the President met us, it must be allowed, in a conciliatory spirit. It did not, indeed, do what the occasion really demanded—recall and disavow General Harney, but it did the next best thing—it sent out General Scott, an officer deservedly looked up to by his fellow-countrymen, covered with laurels won in many a well-contested field, and possessing that moderate and conciliatory spirit which is so often the accompaniment of true bravery. General Scott, feeling, we suppose, from his instructions, some difficulty in absolutely overruling General Harney's ill-advised aggression, offered a joint occupation of the Island of San Juan, an offer which, though at first declined, we were afterwards willing to act upon. At this moment the northern point of the Island of San Juan is occupied by a British, and the southern by an American force, with an interval of fifteen miles between them—an interval, however, not sufficient to prevent the interchange of mutual civilities and good offices. This state of things is intolerable to General Harney, and he is evidently racking his invention for some method by which he may put an end to it. He has removed the American officer in command, who, it seems, has "English proclivities," and has replaced him by a commander of a very different character, the same gentleman whom he selected as his instrument when he first seized upon the island, and who, moreover, seems to have been removed from his post by General Scott, at the request of British authorities. Thus, having carefully selected his instrument, the General next proceeds to look about for a cause of quarrel. He issues his instructions to his officer, a copy of which he transmits to the English Admiral, and in which he repudiates altogether the position of General Scott for a joint occupation. He asserts that our troops were permitted to land on the island, whereas it is notorious that the superiority of force was entirely on our side, and declares that inasmuch as the Legislature of Washington Territory has been so good as to include the island still in dispute within the county of Whatcom, any attempt to ignore this sovereignty will be attended with deplorable consequences. These proceedings, we must add, are in direct contradiction to the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, and the sentiments of the President himself, who wishes that the *status* of either party should remain unchanged until the question as to the property in the island shall be finally decided.

This is all we know at present, but it is only too evident that General Harney is seeking for an occasion of offence against us, and if a stop be not put to his mischievous career, he will most probably involve us in troubles from which there will be no honourable escape, except through the open portals of the Temple of Janus. We are always anxious, and we have no reason to be ashamed of being always anxious, to preserve the very best understanding with the United States. Our interests, private and public, our common origin, our common freedom, all plead strongly for forbearance. The United States have repeatedly done to this country things which no other Government in the world could have ventured on with impunity. Even in this case we have in the interest of peace submitted to an insult which has been not a little galling to our national pride. Nobody could have said that we acted without complete justification if we had refused to permit the United States to seize on the subject of dispute while the dispute itself was still undecided; but we now, at any rate, have reached the limit at which we will not say our motives will be misconstrued, but our courage will be very justly suspected. We have endured all that the most extreme desire for peace could call upon us to endure. We are now called upon to show that we have the courage to repel, as well as the moderation to overlook, an insult. The American Government has thought fit, most unfortunately, to retain in his command that General whose culpable breach of the duty which he owed to his country on the first occasion, and of the obedience due to his commanding officer on the second, have left us no reason to doubt that he is bent on creating a breach between the two countries. That portion of his instructions in which he contends that the rights of Great Britain are disposed of by the insolent usurpation of a subordinate American Assembly, and menaces violence if the usurpation be not respected, is a gross insult to this country, wantonly perpetrated by an officer to whose known ill-will the very delicate relations between England and the United States have been entrusted. We have a right to demand that an officer whose continuance in command has been proved to be inconsistent with a good understanding between the two nations shall be at once recalled, and we have, besides, a right to insist that, now America repudiates a joint occupation during negociations, and treats us as only present by sufferance, her forces shall be withdrawn from the island together with our own, and the whole matter left to a treaty, or if this may not be to the arbitration of a third Power. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that terms so reasonable can be rejected. We do not desire for a moment to insist upon the superiority of the resources of which at this moment we dispose. The island itself would not be worth one hundredth part of the losses and calamities that must ensue from the interruption for a single week of a good understanding between the two countries; but there is a thing dearer even than ease and wealth, and that thing is national honour. We have not called forth our young men from the peaceful avocations of ordinary life, and put arms in their hands, in order to exhibit to them in return for their heroic efforts the spectacle of a country which has no respect for herself, and invites, by her tameness, the injuries she dares not repel.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday.

The decision of the Committee on Precedents, as announced in the *Times*, to-day, has given rise to a good deal of speculation and surprise! The Manchester men were getting angry at the report being held back so long, and now cannot understand how the *Times* could have got an inkling of it before the rest of the world. Many came down to the House of Commons last night, under the expectation that some intelligence would have been gleaned, but they returned as they came. Meantime, the Defence of the Constitution Committee are collecting subscriptions to keep up their pseudo agitation, and are willing to receive sums of from one shilling to five pounds from each individual in the nation.

Petitions were forwarded to the House of Lords last night, in favour of the Duke of Marlborough's motion, that the Holy Scriptures be not excluded by authority from the Government schools in India. They came from all parts of the country, and all denominations of Protestants—including, amongst others, the committee of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. The Government were beaten last night in the Lords, in their desire to relieve themselves of a consular establishment at Mozambique. The question at issue was interesting to all who think that Great Britain should not, now-a-days, abandon the course of policy in reference to the slave trade upon which she has spent so much money and exertions. Lord Brougham and the Bishops of Oxford and Cashel were in the majority. Lord Talbot de Malahide voted with the minority.

The announcement made by the Attorney-General last night, that the principle of compensation was so mixed up with the principle of his Bankruptcy Bill as to compel him to withdraw the latter, owing to the Government being unsuccessful in passing the former, meets with little sympathy. The compensation clause was introduced in a kind of side wind, and but for the inquiring spirit of Sir Henry Willoughby would have escaped discovery. When it was dug out of obscurity, the attachment which the Government showed for it proved how anxious they had been to force the compensation without protest upon the country. Should the Attorney-General adhere to the determination expressed last night, and withdraw the Bankruptcy Bill, the Government cannot produce a single successful measure, independent of the Budget and Treaty, for the session.

In the division, in which the Government were beaten by a majority of thirteen, the following Irish members voted in favour of compensation, and on the Government side:—Mr. Bagwell, Dr. Brady, Mr. Calcutt, Viscount Castlerosse, Mr. Close, the Attorney-General, Mr. Esmonde, Mr. J. Pope Hennessy, and Mr Lanigan. Fourteen Irish members voted against the Government:—Honourable General Arbuthnott, Mr. Bellew, Honourable Colonel Bernard, Mr. Bond, Dr Boyd, Colonel Dunne, Colonel French, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. M. Hassard, Honourable Major Knox, Mr. Lefroy, Right Honourable William Monsell, Mr. Tottenham, and Mr. Vance. Many Conservatives voted with the Government. Looking at the result of this division, and at the Government defeat of last week on the Harbours of Refuge, the question is asked—Have the Government a working majority of the House of Commons? Gradually, and one by one, as elections have been held through the country, supporters of the Government have been replaced by Conservatives. In these straggling divisions such a result must tell, and it may soon come to such a point that a vote of want of confidence be carried. Whilst the Conservatives are in no way anxious to harass the Ministry, they are not insensible to the reckless way in which the Government has played fast and loose with the Constitution, and do not care how soon they deprive them of the power of doing further mischief.

Colonel Dickson objected last night to the Municipal Corporation Act allowing Irish boroughs to select their own coroners, as encroaching on the rights which the counties at present possess. Thirteen Irish members voted for the bill going into committee—Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Butt, Mr. Cogan, the Attorney-General, Colonel Dunne, Colonel French, Mr. Hassard, Mr. M'Cann, Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, Captain Stacpoole, Colonel Vandeleur, Mr. Russell, and Major Gavin.

Ten members voted against it—Colonel Bernard, Mr. George, Sir Edward Grogan, Mr Longfield, Right Hon. W. Monsell, Lord Naas, Colonel Taylor, Mr. Torrens, Mr. Vance, Colonel Dickson, and Mr. Hennessy.

Mr. Hassard moved an amendment to protect the existing rights of coroners of counties to allow them to continue coroners of such boroughs as they reside within eight miles of, but was defeated by a majority of 31.

Twelve Irish members voted for Mr. Hassard's amendment—Colonel Bernard, Mr. George, Sir Edward Grogan, Mr. Hassard, Mr. Longfield, Right Hon. William Monsell, Lord Naas, Col. Taylor, Mr. Torrens, Mr. Vance, Colonel Dickson, and Mr. Hennessy.

Thirteen Irish members voted against it—Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Butt, Mr. Cogan, the Attorney-General, Colonel French, Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, Captain Stacpoole, Mr. Sullivan, Colonel Vandeleur, Mr. Waldron, Mr. Francis Russell, and Major Gavin.

Colonel Dunne gave notice last night that he would, in committee on the Wine Licenses Bill (Ireland), move that "Wine licences be granted, subject to the same restrictions as those for the sale of beer and spirits."

The case of Beamish *v.* Beamish, which excited so much attention in Ireland when before the courts there, is put down for further hearing in the House of Lords for Monday next. On this day fortnight the Committee for Privileges of the Lords will sit upon the Dunboyne Peerage case, as also upon Lord Dunboyne's and Lord Aylmer's claims to vote for representative peers for Ireland.

Viscount Dungannon gave notice last night that he would, on Friday next, ask the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the appointments to the command of the new steamers plying between Holyhead and Kingstown have been all filled up; and whether it is correct that two appointments to those vessels have been made of commanders whose age is far advanced, and whose state of health was such as to preclude their being able during the last winter to cross over in person with the packet-boats under their direction.

Reunion Musicale.—The ladies and gentlemen of Mr. Gaskin's vocal music and "sight singing" classes purpose giving their grand annual concert on Tuesday evening, July the 3rd, when selections from the new operas of "Lurline" and Dinora will be performed; also sacred selections from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

MADAME ERNESTINA'S READINGS.

Madame Ernestina will give the eighth of a series of poetic readings, at the Rotundo, this evening, when the "Charge of the Light Brigade" will, for the first time, be recited by this talented lady. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will preside.

THE ORPHEONISTES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The second concert of the Orpheonistes took place at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday, and had the effect of attracting a full and fashionable audience. The weather held up wonderfully, and the interior of the Palace presented in consequence quite a gay and brilliant appearance. Judging from the physiognomies and accents of a great number of the company, we should say that the Orpheonistes having come to England to sing, a nearly equal number of their countrymen and women have also crossed the Channel to hear them, and to witness their reception. In a great many places French was the language of the Palace, and the toilettes of the ladies had many of them an unmistakable air of Paris elegance. The choristers seemed quite at home and to know their way about everywhere.

The concert was similar to that of Monday; indeed the following programme will show that the principal pieces given on that day were repeated:—

First Part—Overture to "Zanetta," by the band of Les Guides, Auber; Part Song, "Le Jour du Seigneur," Kreutzer; Part Song, "Chant des Montagnards," Kucken; Fantasia (No. 4) on "Moise en Egypt," by the band of Les Guides, Rossini; Choral, H. Scheidemann; La Septuor des Huguenots, Meyerbeer.

Second Part—Feather Valse, by the band of Les Guides, Lanner; Chorus of Priests, "O Isis," Mozart; Cimbres et Teutons, Lacombe; Part Song, "La Chapelle," Becker; Chanson Russe, with Variations, by the band of Les Guides, Mohr; La Nouvelle Alliance, Halevy; "France! France!" A. Thomas. God save the Queen.

This second concert, though entirely similar in character, was not on the whole equal to the first. The pieces repeated were neither the best nor the most favourably received portions of the previous selection. We should have been delighted to hear a second time the two martial part-songs, "Le Chant du Bivouac," and "La Retraite," which literally electrified the audience on Monday by the marvellous fire and spirit with which they were sung; while, on the contrary, we had no desire to hear that monstrous absurdity, the "Septuor des Huguenots," a scene in Meyerbeer's opera, full of animation, rapid movement, and dramatic action, converted, in defiance of common sense, into a ponderous chorus for three thousand voices! On Monday it went off as coldly and heavily as possible, but that was nothing to the purpose. It had transported the Parisian public last year, and if the London audience did not care for it, they ought to have; and so we had it again, to teach us better taste. We fear the lesson was thrown away. Other pieces performed on Monday were repeated with greater propriety and more success. Adolphe Adam's song, in particular, "Les Enfans de Paris," was again sung with immense effect, and loudly encored; and Ambroise Thomas's chorus, composed for this festival, had again a warm reception. Of the pieces performed for the first time, the most remarkable, popularly speaking, if not the best, was Halevy's chorus, "La Nouvelle Alliance," also composed expressly for this occasion, and containing some allusions to the splendid future career of the "Orpheons." It was loud, dashing, and pretentious; but not comparable in musical beauty to Kucken's "Chant des Montagnards," another piece performed for the first time—a charming thing, full of freshness and spirit, and admirably sung. The superb band of the Guides scarcely appeared to so much advantage as on the previous day; not because they did not play so well, but because they did not play so good music. Auber's overture to "Zanetta" (not a chef d'oeuvre of the composer), the fantasia, waltz, and air with variations were bagatelles compared to Weber's magnificent overture to "Oberon," which was played on Monday with such wonderful fire and effect.

Shakspere.—An illustrated copy of the works of Shakspere, based upon the text of Boydell's edition, and by the addition of engravings and drawings extended to 44 large volumes, was sold by auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Leicester-square, London, on Saturday last. It was formed by the late Thomas Turner, Esq., of Gloucester—the result of many years enthusiastic pursuit and careful arrangement—and sold for £495. A goblet, made from the Shakspere mulberry tree, also in the same collection, sold for £21.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Royal Pavilion Aldershott Camp—Tuesday.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family arrived at the Pavilion yesterday, at 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon the Queen rode on horseback, accompanied by the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and the Count of Flanders, and attended by the Hon. Horatio Stopford and the Gentlemen in Waiting.

Her Majesty visited the different encampments, and rode through the new Cavalry Barracks.

The following had the honour of being invited to dinner in addition to the Royal suite:—Lieutenant-General Knollys, Colonel J. S. Wood, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. Clifford, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Colonel Newton, Coldstream Guards; Colonel Cooper, 45th Regiment; Colonel Steele, C.B., Coldstream Guards; Colonel Vyse, Royal Horse Guards; Colonel Bentinck, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Hume, 55th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Goodenough, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, 49th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Allan, 2nd battalion, 25th Regiment; and Lieutenant-Colonel Foster, 16th Lancers.

The band of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, played during dinner.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, attended by his Aide-de-Camp and Colonel F. Seymour, arrived at the Royal Pavilion from London at 9 o'clock a.m. this morning, having reached Buckingham Palace at 11 o'clock the previous night, from the Continent.

The Duke of Cambridge also arrived at the Pavilion about 11 o'clock this forenoon, from London.

Shortly after her Majesty proceeded on horseback to review the Aldershott Division.

The Royal party on horseback consisted of their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, the Count of Flanders, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended her Majesty as General Commanding-in-Chief, with the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General of the Forces.

In attendance also were the Hon. Horatio Stopford, the Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort, the Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, Major Burnell, in Waiting on the Count of Flanders, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, and Colonel F. Seymour.

The review took place under the command of Lieutenant-General Knollys, and was concluded at 3 o'clock, when her Majesty returned to the Pavilion, and left again at 20 minutes past 4 for Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, the Count of Flanders, and the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, with the Royal suite, arrived at Buckingham Palace at 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and were received by Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Viscount Castlerosse, and Lord Alfred Paget.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, attended by Colonel Count de Moerkerke, took leave of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at two o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, at Frogmore, and travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to town. His Majesty paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge at her residence, in St. James' Palace, and afterwards proceeded to Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales and the Count of Flanders, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Major Burnell, honoured the performance at the Haymarket Theatre last evening with their presence.

The Marchioness of Abercorn, who has been prevented from going into society of late by severe indisposition is, we are happy to learn, nearly recovered from her illness.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde received a select circle at dinner on Monday evening, at their residence on Carlton House-terrace.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton intend to leave town in a few days for Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire, N.B.

Viscount Hamilton left town on Monday for Baron's Court, county Tyrone.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The summer commencements of the Dublin University took place yesterday in the Examination Hall. There was a very numerous attendance of visitors, including many of the fellows and students of the University. The entire Senate was assembled. The proceedings were commenced by the Vice-Chancellor, announcing the opening of the comitia. The usual forms were then observed.

Considerable excitement was occasioned by the rumour that three Irishmen who are English judges were to receive honorary degrees. Owing to the great press of business but one of these distinguished personages, Judge Willes, was present, who received the degree. Honorary degrees were also conferred on the Bishop of Glasgow, who is a member of the University. The names of these gentlemen were received with loud and prolonged cheering by the visitors and students. Not the least interesting feature of the commencement was the circumstance that the Lord Chief Justice Monahan was about to receive his degree, which he had never before sought, although being a gold medalist. His talented son, who is also highly distinguished in his college career, consequently ranked before him on the college books.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, the board invited the Lord Lieutenant to dine with them, and his Excellency having been pleased to accept the invitation, the place selected for the dinner was the Examination Hall, which was decked with exotics, and otherwise ornamented for the event. The old College plate was brought out, in honour of the occasion. When the College invited his Excellency to their table, it was found he had with him two celebrated English gentlemen, the Reverend Charles Kingsley, lately gazetted Professor of Modern History in Cambridge University, and Mr. Froude, the English historian. The board would gladly have conferred the degree of LL.D. upon these distinguished gentlemen, had not an old statute interfered, which required a week's notice between a grace and the granting of the degree. Sir John Lawrence was also expected to have dined with the board, but private engagements prevented his attendance. All the senior, and most of the junior fellows, all the newly-made doctors, and several of the *elite* of Dublin were present at the banquet last night.

The following gentlemen received degrees:—

N MINA CANDIDATORUM.

Baccalaureus in Medicina—Henricus Stewart Lodge.

Baccalaurei in utroque Jure—Preston, Jacobus Henricus Monahan (stip. cond.), Hon Jacobus Shaw Willes (stip. cond.), Rev Thomas Biggs, Rev Robertus G Cather, Robertus Cassidy, Gulielmus Grieve.

Magistri in Artibus—Ven Johannes Gregg, Ven Henricus Lynch Blosse, Fredericus J Foot, Josephus O'Kelly, Robertus Henricus Smith, Rev Thomas A Morley, Johannes Ribton Ferguson, Rev Robertus Samuel Gregg, Rev Franciscus F Freeman, Henricus A Donovan, Rev Josephus Renato Walshaw, Johannes E M Young, Edwinus Thomas Thomas Gul Carson, Rev Carolus P Cotter, Rev Ricardus K Bolton, Rev Gulielmus Flower, Rev Johannes Jarrett, Rev Johannes Robertus Gregg, Rev. Jonathan Jones, Rev Josias B Lowe, Gulielmus Sanderson, Rev Johannes Henricus Martin, Rev Gulielmus Morgan, Gulielmus B Butler, Rev Robertus B F Elrington, Rev Fredericus E Barnes, Fredericus T Abbott, Rev David C Cochrane, Rev Thomas Townsend.

Baccalaurei in Theologia—Ven Johannes Gregg (stip. cond.), Rev Johannes Jebb (stip. cond.), Rev. Josias B Lowe.

Doctor in Medicina—Edvardus Hamilton.

Doctores in utroque Jure—Preston Jacobus Henricus Monahan (stip. cond.), Hon Jacobus Shaw Willes (stip. cond.) Rev Thomas Biggs, Rev Robertus G Cather, Robertus Cassidy Gulielmus Grieve, Gulielmus J O'Donovan.

Doctor in utroque Jure honoris causa—Rev admodum Gulielmus, Episcopus Glasguensis.

Doctores in Theologia—Ven Johannes Gregg (stip. cond.) Rev Johannes C MacDonnell (stip. cond.), Rev Gulielmus Magee (stip. cond.), Rev Johannes Jebb (stip. cond.), Rev Josias B Lowe, Rev Gulielmus Atwell.

Humphredus Lloyd, Procurator Senior.

THANKS.

MEMORIAL FUND FOR MRS. WHATELY AND MRS. GEORGE WALE.

The committee gratefully acknowledge the following contributions:—Mrs. Perry, £3; Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock, £1; Hon. Mrs. Wandesford, £1; Mrs. Barton, £2; Mrs. Clarke, £2; Mrs. Oakley, £10; Mrs. Charles, £2; Miss Halliday, £2; Charles French, Esq., £1; Miss E. Birch, £1; Rev. L. H. Streane, £1; Rev. F. Sanderson, £5; Lady Catherine Sanderson, £5; Miss Whitridge, 10s.; N. Collwell, Esq., £2; Major-General Hall, £1. Miss Hall's collection, £3; George H. Wilson, Esq., £5. Miss Lyster's collection—Miss Hawkins, 10s.; Mrs. Vincent, 10s.; General Alexander, £5.; Miss Portal, £5; James O'Gilby, Esq. £5; —— Martin, Esq., £1; George Tombe, Esq., £5; Miss Foster, £1; Miss Griffith, £1; Henry Bewley, Esq., £5; the Misses Warren, £1 10s.; Miss Atkinson, £1; Mrs. Hyndman, £1; Mrs Dycer, 10s.; Charles Griffith, Esq., £1; Thomas Ryan, Esq., £1; Mrs. Churchill, per Miss Lloyd, £1; Miss Duncan, £1; Miss Beasley, £1; A Friend, 5s.; Miss Foster, Bray, 5s.; Mrs. and Miss Higginbottom, 10s.

Rev. J. Hunter, Monahan, for the following in aid of St. Michan's Parochial Schools:—B. Lee Guinness, Esq., £1; Elisha Bayley, £1; Right Hon. Baron Greene, £1; Edward Alexander, Esq., £1; the Rev. the Vice-Provost, Trinity College, £1; Mrs. Hume, of Humewood, £3; Dr. Osborne £1; Henry West, Esq., Q.C., £1; — Shannon, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. Murray, 5s.

Church Education Society for Ireland—For £5 from a friend, per T. P. Miller, Esq.

THE DISTRESS IN ARRIS.

We (Irish Times) have to acknowledge the receipt of £1 from Mrs. Smythe, and half of a £1 note from Arthur Good, Esq., Callan, for the above purpose.

THE ARMY.

The 86th Regiment, which left Dublin yesterday for the encampment at the Curragh, are to be quartered in C Square, and will not go under canvass as was originally intended.

The battery of Royal Horse Artillery stated to have been removed to Aldershott from Woolwich, in consequence of the glanders having broken out among the troop horses, his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, after the despatch of the troop from Woolwich, intercepted them on their second day's march, and, after making a careful inspection of the animals, expressed himself unquestionably satisfied as to the nature of the disease, and ordered that strict injunctions should be observed on their arrival at Aldershott for their estrangement and exclusion from the horses of the encampment until further instructions on that subject.

On Tuesday the military invalids from Corfu, Malta, and Gibraltar, who arrived at Portsmouth in the iron screw steam troopship Megaera, 6, to the number of 81 non-commissioned officers and men, reached Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, for medical inspection. After the medical inspection of the troops had been made, 14 were ordered into hospital for treatment, and the remainder sent to St. Mary's invalid establishment, to await the order for their discharge from the service.

REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT.

A grand review of all the troops in camp at Aldershott was held on Tuesday, concluding with a series of manœuvres in the field that engaged nearly the whole force in resisting the supposed attack of an enemy. The day proved most favourable for the movements, for, though the ground was soft, it was not so heavy as might have been expected after such long-continued rain. There was a bright sun and no dust, and the temperature was something more than cool on the hills. Notwithstanding these advantages, and the presence of her Majesty and the Court, the number of spectators was small compared to the crowds attracted by similar displays on former occasions. Either the day was not known, or there was some uncertainty about the arrangements, for London did not send down its thousands, and the road between the Farnborough station and the camp had little more than its ordinary traffic—to the disappointment of the local providers of transport. The country round, however, contributed a numerous if not brilliant attendance; the mass of its equipages being of the most rural and unambitious character.

The ground of the review was Long Valley; it was also the field of the subsequent action, the enemy being supposed to advance from among the woods and hills that close the end of the valley, to the right of a spectator looking from the direction of the camps. To the left, the hollow is commanded by the more barren heights, on which is placed the Royal pavilion. The Long Valley itself, as also most of the ground between it and Aldershott is as bare of vegetation as a turnpike road, and with its present deposits of sand and newly-worn water-channels, dug by the torrents of the last few months, looks as if a deluge had swept over it. It is like a sea beach without an ocean.

The camp was astir early; most of the troops were in position soon after 10 o'clock, and by 11 the whole force was on the ground. The infantry were drawn up in columns, about the centre of the valley, on the wide level; the Artillery and Cavalry just on the rise of the opposite range of hills, and far away to the right—almost as far as the eye could perceive them. The spectators occupied the height on the camp side of the hollow.

Her Majesty and suite left the Royal pavilion at half-past 11, and arrived on the ground at a quarter to 12. Her Majesty was on horseback, and wore a scarlet habit, with hat and plume. She was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and a numerous Staff of officers and officials. The Duke of Cambridge and his Staff were already on the field. Her Majesty rode along the front of the Infantry, round the left flank of its line, and returned along the position of the Cavalry and Artillery to a point about the centre of the ground. Most of the carriages and spectators on the hill descended to the level and took their place behind the Royal escort. The whole of the troops then marched past, the batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery leading; they were followed by the Cavalry, Lancers and Hussars, and Pontoon Train; then the infantry in companies, each regiment headed by its band; the 1st battalion of Rifles; and, closing the march, the Land Transport Corps. The review commenced at 12 o'clock and terminated soon after 1. As all the regiments in the camp were on the field it is not necessary to enumerate them; the total force of the three Brigades of Infantry, the Brigade of Cavalry, and the Artillery and Engineers is above 20,000 men. Immediately after passing her Majesty, the troops moved rapidly to the extreme right, and took up their positions to repel the supposed attack. Some of the force disappeared among the hills, but a strong body of Infantry formed across the entrance of the valley, with Cavalry and Artillery on the opposite hill. It was more than half an hour before the enemy advanced; then the skirmishers opened a light, straggling fire, soon followed by distant artillery; the guns were invisible among the hollows, and their position could only be marked by the clouds of smoke rising above the trees. The tide of battle appeared to roll inward, the firing growing heavier as it approached, till the whole line, stretching across the heart of the valley, kept up a continuous roll of musketry, which was sustained for nearly an hour; at the time it slackened or ceased on one part of the line, but was opened on another that swept round the end of the opposite height, out of sight of the spectators. On the other slope of this ridge, and on its crest, there was more artillery, which opened rather late in the operations. Finally, the public were swept from their station by the advance of some of the batteries, which took the place of the spectators: for some time there was great confusion, not so much to escape from the dash forward of the Artillery as from the danger of collisions and runnings down by the carriages, that drove every way at once. There was some more firing from this point till 3 o'clock, when the conflict ceased; soon afterwards her Majesty left the field, and the troops retired to their quarters. Their appearance as they crossed the ground, in five or six different lines, was one of the finest sights of the day. While the artillery was firing from the crest of what had been the spectators' hill, the crowd drew as near as it could to the artillerymen to watch the process of loading the new rifled guns, of which there were several on the ground; but the old field piece is not yet wholly withdrawn from service.

At half-past four her Majesty left the Farnborough station in a special train for London. The Moorish Ambassador and his suite, who had been present at the whole of the review, occupied two carriages of the royal train.

THE NAVY.

Her Majesty's steam storeship Rhadamanthus, Master Commander F. Sturdee, sailed on Tuesday, at 6 p.m. from Woolwich for Portsmouth, laden with a heavy cargo of boilers and steam machinery for the Prince of Wales, Pelican, and Frederick William, line-of-battle ships, recently launched, and in course of fitment for service. The Rhadamanthus has also embarked 50 second-class boys for ships at Plymouth. The present voyage will constitute the first trial trip of the superheating steam apparatus fitted on board, under the special sanction of the Board of Admiralty, and with which a series of trials is to be carried out to decide the merits of the invention. Mr. Dinnen, inspector of steam machinery afloat, was despatched from the department of the Surveyor of the Navy, to accompany the Rhadamanthus, in order to render a strict and impartial detail of the working of the engines under superheated in contrast with the ordinary steam; and Mr. Wethered, the inventor, also took passage, to watch the performance on his own behalf. The result, which is of considerable importance in reducing the consumption of fuel and enhancing the safety of the machinery, is anticipated with considerable interest.

Commodore Hastings R. Yelverton, C.B., and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, on Tuesday hoisted his broad pendant on board the Colossus, 80, screw line-of-battleship, at Portsmouth, as Commodore of the Reserve Channel Fleet, about to assemble in Torbay, and which will consist of 10 line-of-battle ships and one frigate. The Channel Fleet, on their return from the Firth of Forth, will prepare to accompany the Royal squadron partly across the Atlantic, on the occasion of the forthcoming visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada.

The Lords of the Admiralty have applied to the authorities at the Devonport Dockyard for a return of the cost of converting old sailing ships into steamships.

When the repairs of the paddlewheel steam frigate Terrible, 21, Captain Glasse, at Devonport, are completed, she will return to her duties at Malta.

In consequence of the fall of a stage along to the side of the screw steamship Orion, 91, Captain John J. B. Frere, in No. 3 dock at Keyham Steamyard, Plymouth, a seaman named Cæsar, belonging to that ship, was unfortunately killed on Monday afternoon, and John Vallack, a boy, was much injured in the head, and was conveyed immediately to the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth.

The paddlewheel steam sloop Hecate, 6, Commander Hoskins, left Plymouth on Monday, for Vancouver's Island.

The steam troopship Himalaya, Captain Secombe, is appointed to convey the Astronomer Royal and staff to Spain, to witness the approaching eclipse of the sun.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to promote Lieut. William Hans Blake, First Lieut. of the Niger, to the rank of Commander, for gallant conduct in New Zealand. The captain's coxswain will also receive a warrant.

The following are the latest promotions and appointments:—Lieutenant William Hans Blake, First Lieutenant of the Niger, has been promoted to the rank of Commander, for gallant conduct in New Zealand; and the captain's coxswain will also receive a warrant.

Lieutenant—John J. Martin, to the Torch. Paymasters—William Hamilton, to the Monarch; James Lyall, to the Asia; Robert Deveson, to the Saturn; J. C. Aldridge, to the Ajax; W. L. Mursell, to the Impregnable. Master's Assistants—A. R. Brown and A. W. A. T. Coward, to the St. George. Naval Cadets—H. Ching, J. E. Bewley, E. G. Festing, and V. J. English, to the Orion; E. H rrick and A. M. Ducat, to the Neptune; P. W. S. Monteath, to the Agamemnon; F. M. Bland, to the Donegal; W. F. S. Freeland, to the Algiers; F. H. Leventhorpe, to the Diadem; G. F. Bolton and H. B. Long, to the Ariadne; C. J. Prevost, to the Centurion; C. C. Francis, to the Terrible; R. B. Needham, to the Queen; H. M. Greatell, to the Melpomene, Clerk—Robert J. B. Smart, to the Ajax. Acting Third Class Assistant Engineers—T. F. Pyatt, to the Asia, for service in Lucifer; Joseph Kay, to the Wellington, supernumerary; John Kelly, to the Asia, for Hospital treatment; Thomas Pringle, to the Flying Fish; Thomas Young, to the Flying Fish, as supernumerary.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY FLOWER SHOW.

The great horticultural exhibition of the Royal Dublin Society took place yesterday, under cover, in the new Agricultural Hall attached to their house, Kildare-street. The hour appointed for the opening of the gates was two o'clock, but for some time before that hour carriages continued to arrive, and the moment the opportunity was afforded, the visitors passed in in great numbers, filling the entire building in a very short space of time. The day, with the exception of one or two genial showers, was one of the first to indicate that summer is at length approaching. The attendance was not only numerous, but most fashionable. Nothing could exceed the taste of the arrangements made by the committee for rendering the exhibition the most attractive, hitherto, of the season. The spacious hall was decorated in a chaste and elegant manner, the metal pillars supporting the roof having been newly painted, and the long rows of benches for the plants and flowers covered with green cloth, extending at both sides along the aisle and nave of the hall. The promenade down the centre was ample, and afforded full accommodation to every one present of inspecting the various rich collections in the building. Several appropriate pieces of statuary were placed at different points, and contributed to render the scene one of the most pleasing and captivating we have ever witnessed at such exhibitions in Dublin. The scale upon which the entire arrangements were carried out is in the highest degree creditable to the society, who in each and every particular displayed a taste and munificence which cannot fail to elevate them in the estimation of the citizens of Dublin. It would be difficult, nay impossible, here to do full justice to the numerous contributors to this exhibition. Amongst the many we observed the ornamental group of exotic plants from the gardens of Mr. Dargan, evidencing the most careful and scientific training. Seldom, if ever, was a more magnificent collection of fuchsias exhibited than those of Mr. Chambers. The richness, closeness, and variety of blossom were far beyond anything of the sort before produced in our horticultural shows.

Mr. Jamison, for the first time, exhibited a very choice and beautiful collection of heaths. They were all that garden cultivation could produce.

Messrs. Hutton and Barlow were also successful exhibitors.

Amongst the public growers, Mr. Macgregor's pelargoniums and fuchsias were unquestionably the best. Those from the gardens of Messrs. Campbell, Barnes, Robinson, and Ramsay were of a very high order, and deserve to be commended.

The Lord Lieutenant exhibited several plants of the useful and ornamental order, to the excellence of which it is almost unnecessary to allude, as few competitors have ever produced flowers which could equal in splendour those from the Viceregal Gardens. The Private Secretary's collection was also exceedingly fine; while those of the Earl of Charlemont (fruits, &c.) and Lord Cloncurry were the subjects of general admiration. The Lord Justice of Appeal sent in some very handsome contributions. A new feature in a flower show was the exhibition of vegetables, which were in first-rate order. Some fine new potatoes brought many visitors to the stand where they were set forth, and not a few amongst their in-

spectors felt how strange were the wiles of nature, when the society afforded a pleasure which the seasons denied. The show was honoured, in the course of the day, by the presence of the Lord Lieutenant, who was attended by Mr. Hatchell, Private Secretary, and an aide-de-camp. His Excellency was received at the gates by the committee—J. K. Boswell, Esq., chairman; James Haughton, Esq.; L. E. Foot, Esq., V.P.; Messrs. Haughton, Wright, Darley, Purdon, &c. His Excellency went through the entire building, and on several occasions expressed his great gratification at the results of his inspection. He remained upon the grounds for a very considerable time. In the evening, the hall was illuminated by fifteen perforated gas-lights, each containing several burners. The attendance on this occasion was even more numerous than in the daytime, and up to eleven o'clock the scene presented a variegated and most novel appearance. Every praise is due to the excellent military bands which performed in the morning and evening. That of the 1st Royal Dragoons was particularly effective, while the 76th executed, under the direction of J. Regazzoli, several pieces with no less successful results. In the evening the band of the 1st Royals, under F. Heidlemann, performed during daylight on the ground outside, and at dusk in the hall.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock, a.m

GERMANY.

The *New Prussian Gazette* says that the statement as to a projected marriage between the Hereditary Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt and the Princess Alice of England is well founded, and that the recent visit of the two Hessian Princes to London was relative to the proposed union. Prince Louis was born in 1837, and is heir presumptive to the Throne of the Grand Duke of Hesse.

NAPLES.

Great interest is felt as to the effect which the promulgation of a constitution, by the King of Naples, will have upon the ulterior movements of Garibaldi.

The Paris letter of the *Daily News* states that unless France means to abandon the policy of non-intervention, and to back up the King of Naples by material help, his promise of a constitution, far from obstructing the march of events in favour of Italian unity, will be regarded as as piteous confession of weakness, and will strengthen Garibaldi's cause.

PALERMO.

Genoa, Wednesday.—Advices from Palermo state that the Government have published an electoral law. Prince Torrearsa, and Signors Pisani and Guaneri, have resigned.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, via Marseilles, June 20th.—3,000 soldiers were sent to Beyrout. The garrison of Damascus have committed acts of pillage. The Governors of Damascus, Aleppo, and Smyrna have been deprived of office. The Christians received with joy the intelligence that the Porte was instituting an inquiry into the recent disturbances. The troops which have been sent to restore order are, however, insufficient, and massacres are always feared. The Christian inhabitants of Cyprus are emigrating *en masse* to Greece. Hassan Bey has been sent on a tour through the empire, in order to institute inquiries. The Marquis de Lavallette has given 3,000 francs, to the sufferers by the late fire. To-day the fire re-commenced for the eleventh time since breaking out, but now shows signs of subsiding.

THE CAPE MAILS.

Plymouth, Wednesday.—The Dane, with the above mails, arrived here this evening, with 52 passengers and a full cargo. Her dates are, Cape, May 22nd; St. Helena, June 1st; and Ascension, June 5th. Much gratification was expressed at the Cape, at the coming return of Sir George Grey, and the expected visit of Prince Alfred. Preparations were being made to give him a right loyal welcome. Government affairs were much neglected, and were left to stand over until the return of the Governor. A Parliamentary Finance Committee had been appointed to consider whether the Government of the Colony can be carried on with the present revenue. Some method of direct taxation was expected. A motion had been made in the House of Assembly for instituting a responsible Government. The dissolution of the House was expected to take place at the close of the session. A census was ordered to be taken in March, 1861. The schedules contain 74 distinct questions—one of which being, "How many pigs have you?" The Convict Exclusive Bill had passed both Houses. The subject of more frequent mails to England had been brought before Parliament—a fortnightly mail was wanted. Canteens had been shut up to prevent drunkenness. The population on the Kaffir border was very unsettled. A Dutch Reform Church conference on doctrinal subjects had been held. The Church of England financial question was still unsettled. Major-General Bolton was dead.

Commercial.—Business very dull, and no speculation was going on; rate of discount had advanced. The Bank was allowing 5 per cent. interest on deposits. White wine was quoted £10; pontac, £13; sweet wine, £16; brandy, [illegible]; wool—unwashed, 11d to 1s; washed, 1s 6d to 1s 10½; nothing of importance from the Orange free state.

Southampton, Wednesday.—The Hamburg and American Company's s.s. Saxonia, which left New York on the 16th, arrived off the Needles at 11-50 p.m.

AMERICA.

Queenstown, Wednesday Evening.—The (s.s.) City of Baltimore, of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's Line, arrived off here at 7-30 p.m. from New York, on 16th. Landed passengers, &c., and proceeded onward for Liverpool, at 8 p.m. She brings 51,068 dols. in specie. She passed the Royal Mail steamer Persia, outward bound, on 26th. News anticipated.

The Etna, the first of the Cunard screw fleet calling at this port, arrived here this afternoon, and embarked a large number of passengers, latest telegrams, and proceeded to sea again at 8-15 p.m. All well.

THE MAILS FOR AMERICA, via GALWAY.

Galway, Wednesday.—The mails for America were sent to Dublin by the 1 p.m train, *en route* for Londonderry, in compliance with the strict orders of the post office received to-day. A telegram subsequently arrived consenting to their despatch by the Parana. They were transferred to the down train at Ballinasloe, and will reach here at 3-30 p.m.

INAUGURATION OF A SCHOOL OF ART AT LAMBETH.

Wednesday, June 27.—This afternoon, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales laid the first stone of the Lambeth School of Art, on the site of the old Vauxhall Gardens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Olympus, with the first battalion of the 22nd Regiment, arrived at Malta from England on the 22nd inst.

The provincial corn markets, on Tuesday, are reported quiet, and trade with prices, as tending downwards.

The Venetian and the Dream are reported from Melbourne, with gold valued at £102,000.

In all the churches of Rouen, on Sunday, a pastoral letter of the Archbishop was read, recommending the faithful to subscribe to the Papal Loan. The Bishop of Ayres has addressed a similar letter to the faithful of his diocese.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

The Speaker took the chair at 12 o'clock.

LABOURERS' COTTAGES BILL.

The Labourers' Cottages (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS.

The House went into committee on the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill. On the 1st clause,

Sir H. CAIRNS moved an amendment exempting from the operation of the act linen yarn and cambric works. On a division, the amendment was carried by 190 to [illegible].

Mr. EGERTON moved the following amendment in one of the clause:—That it shall be lawful to employ female and young persons in bleaching and dyeing works from six in the morning till eight afternoon, except on Saturdays; and on Saturdays from six in the morning till half-past four in the afternoon, provided that they be allowed for a meal half an hour between ten and eleven; one hour between eleven and four; and (except on Saturday) half an hour between four and eight in the afternoon.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 256 to [illegible].

Some discussion took place as to the exemption of turkey red dyeing works from the operation of the bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved that the act should not extend to premises used *bona fide* for the purpose of carrying on the process of dyeing fancy or other colours. After some discussion this amendment was withdrawn. The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the discussion of the clauses.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 5-55 p.m.

NEWCASTLE RACES—June 27.

Grand Plate—Prudence, 1st; Dutchman, 2nd; Sambo, 3rd.
Northumberland Plate—First Lord, 1; Butterfly, 2; [illegible], 3. 12 ran.
Commercial Visitors' Plate—Spiteful Dick, 1; Breeze, 2; [illegible], 3. 6 ran.
Queen's Plate—Sabreur, 1st; Tinket, 2nd; Baronet, 3rd.
Licensed Victuallers' Plate—Syringa, 1st; Grenadier, 2nd; [illegible], 3rd. Ten ran.

CHELMSFORD RACES—June 27.

[illegible] Stakes—Kinnersley, 1; Yorkshire Grey, 2.
Handicap—Argus, 1; Wee Polly, 2.
Town Plate—Ambush, 1st; Gem, 2nd; Audrey, 3rd.
[illegible]—Westambound, 1st; Longlegs, 2nd; Prelate, 3rd.

SHIPPING.

Belfast.—Wind S. Arrived—Tasso, from Baltimore; Marie Antoinette, from Naples; Flora, from Miramichi.

OPEN AIR PREACHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you that on yesterday afternoon the Revds. Robert Hewitt, general missionary, and Mr. Campbell, two Wesleyan Missionary clergymen, assembled (as they are annually went to do) on the steps of the Custom House, in Beresford-place, for the purpose of holding an open-air meeting, and they were prohibited by the official in charge of those premises.

Proceeding then across the crescent in front, they placed themselves between the corner of the large brick building opposite No. 1, Beresford-place (Mrs. E. Carroll's boarding-house), and the lofty iron double railings at the extreme end of the crescent, entirely away from any thoroughfare, and where no passenger whatever has any occasion to approach even within forty yards; but, strange to say, the inspector of police (C division) came forward and told them that if they attempted to address the assemblage, or gather a crowd, he would at once take them into custody.

In vain did the Rev. Mr. Campbell offer any security for peace and good order; in vain did he produce three protective letters—One from the Metropolitan Police Office, when Col. Browne was one of the commissioners; one from Sir Duncan MacGregor; and one from Inspector-General Brownrigg. At length the assemblage moved inside the suspended chains, and here a multitude assembled, to the number of about one thousand souls, who listened attentively for two hours, and seemed deeply impressed with what they heard. The parable of the Pharisee and the Publican, together with Paul's avowal of his not being "ashamed of the Gospel of Christ," were the subjects dwelt on. There were a few of the "canaille" of the city present, chiefly youngsters, who now and then gave a lusty shout of dissatisfaction, but all ultimately settled down into a "calm repose," but certainly the police were not the pacificators, as they were "lost to sight," though, query, "to memory dear."

The decision of the two judges in a lawsuit four years ago, on this subject, and which cost the Wesleyan body £10, seems little cared for now-a-days in Dublin. It runs thus—"A minister of religion has every right to speak in the open-air, provided he does not stop the thoroughfare, or use irritating language, calculated to lead to a breach of the peace."

Whether sectarian influence has anything to do with the conduct of the inspector I cannot say, but it looks very like it; though, perhaps, it was through lack of that discrimination which should be possessed by every officer whose province it is to protect the peace of the community.

A Looker-on.

THE COMET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The comet, which is announced in some of the London and Liverpool papers of this morning as having been seen on Saturday evening, was seen on board the Arabia, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday evening, June 20. My attention was called to it a little before 11 o'clock, ship's time, the position of the ship being about lat. 51 deg. N., long. 21 deg. W.

The bearing of the comet at that time, as nearly as I could judge, was North 10 deg., or 12 deg. W., and at an elevation of 7 or 8 deg. The vicinity of heavy clouds prevented my fixing its position by comparison with neighbouring stars. The nucleus and tail were distinctly visible to the naked eye, notwithstanding a very sensible twilight. With the ship's glass it was quite brilliant. The nucleus was well defined, growing brighter and brighter towards the centre, and of a reddish colour. The tail was narrow, and extended vertically upwards from the nucleus—I think 5 or 6 deg.

I have looked for it on several evenings since, but the cloudiness of the weather has prevented my seeing it.

It is my impression that this is a new comet, and that it must have passed the perihelion two or three days before it was seen. It is difficult otherwise to account for its sudden and unusual brilliancy.—Yours, very respectfully,

Alexis Caswell.

Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, June 25.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Programme of music to be performed at the Summer Exhibition, at Salthill, to-day:—

76TH REGIMENT.

1	Overture—"Zampa" ...	Herold.
2	Selection—"Satanella" ...	Balfe.
3	Galop—"Submarine" ...	D'Albert.
4	Aria—"Titus" ...	Mozart.
5	Polka—"Louis d'Or" ...	Schoroeder.
6	Fantasia—"Reminiscence of Auber" ...	Godfrey.
7	Valse—"Dream of the Rose" ...	Burkhardt.
8	Selection—"Fra Diavolo" ...	Auber.

J. Regazzoli, Bandmaster.

2ND STAFFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1	Overture—"Fra Diavolo" ...	Auber.
2	Quadrille—"Glasgow" ...	Guernsey.
3	Selection—"Rose of Castille" ...	Balfe.
4	Valse—"Titania" ...	Godfrey.
5	Selection—"Traviata" ...	Verdi.
6	Valse—"Violante" ...	D'Albert.
7	Selection—Irish Airs ...	Holt.
8	Galop—"Officers' Call" ...	Callcott.

H. R. Callcott, Bandmaster.

God save the Queen.

A statement appeared a few days since in a contemporary generally remarkable for the correctness of its information, that Mr. John M. Peard, a gentleman of good position in the South of Ireland, had become a pervert to the Church of Rome. Mr. Peard has, however, addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Cork Constitution*, denying the truth of the statement:—

Denihom, Cappoquin, June 23rd, '60.

Sir,—I beg to give a most emphatic contradiction to a statement in your paper, copied from the Dublin *Freeman*, that I had become a convert to the Church of Rome, for which there is not a shadow of foundation.

I am a conscientious and attached member of the Church of England.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

John M. Peard, Sir.

THE GORTLETERA (CO. LEITRIM) AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The whole of the forces assembled on the above place to-day, numbering altogether some thousands, and presented a most formidable appearance. Lord Leitrim did not attend in person; but the High-Sheriff demanded possession, and received it without resorting to physical force. The chapel door was left open, and the Sheriff having taken possession according to the form prescribed by law, handed over the key of the building to two trustees, who were authorised to conduct all forms and ceremonies therein as formerly. Thus the affair has ended—no single object being gained, except that his lordship has established his right to the possession of it, which, after all, is no great victory.

The Molyneux Young Men's Christian Association.—The next meeting of the above society will be held on to-morrow (Friday) evening, 29th inst., at 45, Molesworth-street, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Scripture portion to be considered—Hebrews 12th chapter. A lecture will be delivered by a friend of the association. Subject—"Arctic Enterprise and Arctic Heroes."

Mr. Rutledge, 30, Mountpleasant-square, begs to acknowledge the receipt of 10s., restitution money, sent anonymously, on Tuesday last, 26th.

Sir Benjamin Brodie having resigned the office of President of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, the Council, on Saturday, elected Mr. Joseph Henry Green, F.R.S., their president in his room.

Kew Gardens.—The large masses and beautiful clumps of rhododendrons and other American plants on each side of the grand promenade are now in full flower.

Inauguration of the Hogg Monument.—The *Scotsman* announces that the monument to the Ettrick Shepherd, opposite Tibby Shiels' cottage, between St. Mary's Lake and the Loch of the Lowes, is to be formally inaugurated this day, and the event is naturally exciting great interest in the district.

The Tea Trade, June 25.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 908,120lb., which is a decrease of 441,391lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Weather and the Crops in Sussex.—Considerable anxiety prevail as to the weather. A favourable change has, it is true, been experienced during the past week, and Sunday was marked by a decided improvement in temperature and sunny influence. Heavy rain again fell on Monday, and there seems as yet no sort of indication that settled weather is likely to visit us. Some improvement may be seen in the appearance of the crops, especially on the best soils, and we are disposed to believe that, on those, average growths would even now be attained should dry and warm weather set in. Every day of continued rain operates now, however, with cumulative effect, and with a wet "blooming" time serious mischief must ensue. On the thin and badly-farmed soils much mischief has already been effected, and further wet must greatly increase it. Though no alarmists, and knowing with what rapidity settled and seasonable heat works out the most beneficial results, it is impossible to contemplate the present state of things without serious uneasiness. We can only express the hope that a change may speedily ensue. As regards the haymaking, some little progress has been made during the week, and we hear of crops made and stacked in very fair condition. Dry and warm weather is, however, greatly needed.—*Sussex Advertiser*.

A local paper publishes an interesting account of the working of the gold mines in Eastern Siberia in the year 1859. The quantity of gold extracted was upwards of 1,134 poods (the pood is nearly 36lb.) This was 87 poods less than in 1858. The number of companies occupied in extracting gold was 160, and there were employed 26,112 men and 575 women belonging to the Government of Siberia, and 5,081 men and 29 women from Great Russia. The total number was nearly 5,000 fewer than in the preceding year, and the falling off was caused by the dearness of provisions. In the course of the year 1,077 men engaged took to flight, but 308 of them were captured, and 345 persons died. The number of horses employed was 12,284.

Fire in a Cotton Mill.—On Tuesday evening a few minutes before six o'clock, the blowing room of Messrs. James Gilmour and Co.'s cotton mill, Bradford Road, Manchester, was discovered to be on fire. Mr. Gilmour, his manager, and some workpeople on entering the room found a quantity of cotton waste in flames, and the heat and smoke was so intense that it was impossible to remain in the place more than a moment. The apartment is fireproof, and the iron doors connecting with the mixing-room, which contained a large quantity of mixed cotton, were closed and four jets of steam turned into the place. A hose was also attached to the force pump, and the jet directed through one of the windows. After considerable exertions, an entrance was affected in to the room, and in about an hour and a half the fire was completely extinguished. Half an hour after the discovery of the fire, fearing that their efforts would not be successful, Mr. Gilmour despatched messengers to the Town's Yard, and Mr. Rose and his brigade, with three engines, lost no time in reaching the spot. Their services, however, in consequence of the energy displayed by the workpeople and others, were not required. The damage is estimated at about £300, which will be covered by insurance in the Norwich Union and Phœnix Offices. The fire commenced in one of the blowing machines, and it is fortunate that the room was fireproof, otherwise the most serious consequence might have occurred, as the mill, a seven storeyed building, is one of the largest in Manchester.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

The annual meeting of the Liverpool Auxiliary to this important society was held in the Hope Hall, Hope-street, Liverpool, on Tuesday evening. The Rev. Dr. M'Neile presided, and amongst others on the platform were the Right Rev. the Bishop of Mauritius, the Ven. Archdeacon of Waterford, the Revs. Dr. Taylor, C. W. Lawrence, Henry Carpenter, Arthur Guest, J. R. Conor, J. James, R. C. King, J. J. Butler, H. Woodward, J. F. M'Callan, W. M. Falloon, Major Archdale, Messrs. Adam Hodgson, J. K. Bounthwaite, H. Lawrence, &c., &c.

The Chairman opened the proceedings with an able address, in the course of which he explained the conduct of the Government in leaving the support of the scriptural education of the children of the faithful, the patient, the ill-used and persevering Protestants of Ireland, entirely to voluntary contribution, as arising from the view which it took that as a Government it had no religious conscience at all, but must deal with the finances and powers of the state with even-handed justice between man and man as if there were no revelation from God at all. Referring to the opposition maintained for the last 30 years of a large majority of the Irish clergy to the "National system" of education, he said those clergymen maintained their opposition because they felt that although as a matter of fact it might not be possible for them to put the Bible as a book of instruction into the hands of all the people in their parishes, they were not justified in doing an act which would make them parties to withholding the Bible from any one; and he censured in strong terms the conduct of those who, he had heard, could avail themselves of state assistance without any defilement of conscience, but were intimidated by the reproach which would fall upon them as traitors to the scriptural principle, saying he thought nothing could justify a Christian man in systematic antagonism to the powers that be except conscience towards God, and he was deeply grieved to find that there were among his dear brethren in Ireland those who had been persevering in such antagonism for years, merely through fear of man.

After a few remarks from the Rev. Mr. Carpenter, the meeting was addressed by

The Ven. Archdeacon of Waterford, who explained the circumstances under which the "national system" of education was established in Ireland. He said the clergy had worked for many years a system, one of the fundamental rules of which was that all children freely entering these schools for education should be daily instructed in the Scriptures. That system was successfully worked, but an outcry was raised against it by the Roman Catholic clergy, and that outcry was so constantly and so confidently repeated that people in high places began to believe it, and it was ultimately resolved to set aside all the then existing systems and to establish a new one. At the time that resolution was come to there was only one society receiving Government aid. That society received £30,000 per annum, and it had 1,620 schools, with 137,000 scholars, one-third of whom were Roman Catholics. The new system proposed to exclude the Scriptures, and those clergymen who refused to carry on schools under that system, were deprived of all pecuniary aid. A large body of the clergy at once found themselves in opposition to the Government, and they had maintained that position of antagonism, painful though it was, for nearly thirty years. All they asked was that they should not be compelled to admit into their schools, as the price of State support, those who were unwilling to receive religious instruction at their hands. They were not opposed to grants in aid, but they contended that no grant of money should be put absolutely under the control of any ecclesiastical body, whether Protestant or Catholic. They desired that the State, wherever it gave money for education, should keep control over that money, and see that it obtained value for its money in a good, sound secular education to the children; but they should not receive the money on the condition that they should surrender the Word of God in their schools. (Applause.)

A collection was then made, amounting to upwards of £11, after which the meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Mauritius and Major Archdale on the importance of scriptural education.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Yesterday (Wednesday) evening the third of the Special Religious Services was held in the above-named hall, at eight o'clock, when the Rev. G. B. MacDonald, Manchester, was the preacher. The attendance was numerous and respectable. The service was commenced with singing the beautiful hymn, "Crown Him Lord of all, &c," at the end of which the preacher offered a long, earnest, and very spirit-moving prayer. He next read a Scripture lesson from the 53rd chapter of Isaiah, in which the prophet rebukes the incredulity of the people, and depicts the sufferings of the Saviour. He took texts from the First Epistle General of St. John, and the second chapter of the Book of Revelations, in the 4th and 5th verses; the substance of both texts being that "God is love." He (Mr. MacDonald) commenced his discourse by saying that the writings of St. John presented them with fine specimens of tender and devotional language. No one looked to them for great subtlety of argument or eloquence of diction; because John was, most probably, the humble companion of our blessed Lord in his youth, and had been only a poor fisherman. Consequently, they were not to expect refinement, subtlety, and polish in his writings. The regard the Lord had for him was shown in the way he (St. John) was spoken of as that disciple "whom the Lord loved." In the second text, where the apostle was spoken to, he was seated alone in the Island of Patmos, when he had presented to him a splendid panoramic view of all that should befal the church up till the end of time. The descriptions, in the form of doxology, were the most sublime which had ever been uttered. The text was rich in evangelical truth. The principle actuating our Lord in the work of human redemption was not mere pity for sinners, but that of love. This was the key to the character of their Saviour, and no other was. The two texts he had read to them, and which stated that "God is love," presented them with the true key to His character. Heathenism always represented Deity in an unamiable light—represented him as an object to be feared, and not loved. But the Bible represented Him in the true light. The motive of the Saviour in coming to save them was not mere pity for them, but love, self-originating and self-contained. He found it in the depths of his own nature. The stream of mercy coming out from it was wider and deeper at the source, and was thus unlike the great rivers of the earth, as the Nile and the Niger, which grew narrower as they went towards the source, until the traveller could leap over them at their sources. But, unlike them, the river which "maketh glad the city of our God," broadened and deepened as they approached to its source, the mercy seat of their Father, and there no line or plummet could fathom it. He next considered the character of the Almighty, and said that His holiness awed him, His justice made him afraid, but His love subdued him. It was this part of His character which wooed and won human souls. Half truths in relation to the character of the Deity were like whole falsehoods This was an axiom in morals, and if it was true in them, it was still more true in theology. The Saviour was the embodied love of God, and it was only by studying the character of Him in the Bible that they were able to understand the declaration of the text, "God is love." He next proceeded to show that this was not a mere abstract truth, which were oftentimes so hard to grapple with by many minds, but one they could realise for themselves. They could gaze on Jesus of Nazareth at Calvary, and hear Him speak to them, see His eye flash, &c.; and although great was the mystery of godliness, God manifested in the flesh, yet he would answer for it that if they would put their trust in Him and believe in Him, they would find that His love was a great reality. The most stupendous miracle which the Lord had wrought was, without doubt, the raising of Lazarus from the grave. Painters had thought this, and made it the subject for their great masterpieces in art. He described at considerable length, and with much pathos, the appearance of some of the great artists' works, but said that they (the paintings) did not realise the reality of the scene, and which had drawn from a bystander the exclamation, "See how this man loved." The character of his love St. Paul had tried to measure, but failed; and although he was a man of such natural abilities, that he would probably have become eminent in any age, yet he had to acknowledge that this (the Saviour's) love "passeth knowledge." The preacher continued to follow the subject at great length further, and to illustrate it with very striking illustrations, which told well on the auditory. His discourse was characterised by great earnestness, and a homely style of eloquence which every one could understand. The service was concluded with singing and the pronouncing of the blessing; after which, the company dispersed about ten o'clock.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday, June 26.

IRISH APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. CONOLLY moved that this House, having regard to certain appointments made by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is of opinion that fitness has not been primarily considered in these Appointments. That this House is further of opinion that the incautious and inconsiderate use of the prerogative of the Crown is prejudicial to the public service. The hon. gentleman said he held it to be one of the proudest privileges of a free subject of her Majesty to be allowed to stand up in that House and impugn the conduct and bring forward any accusation against any officer of the Crown, no matter how high his dignity. Holding that opinion, while he deemed it a matter of serious duty to bring under the consideration of the House the appointments lately made by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, he should not allow a single word to escape his lips derogatory to the personal character of the illustrious nobleman whom her Majesty had honoured by selecting him for the honour of representing the Crown in the sister country. But he would apply himself at once to the subject before the House, the gravity of which could not be enhanced by any word of his. If it were true that the accusations he had to bring against that distinguished individual were founded on fact, then it would be high time that the nobleman should be recalled from a position which he was no longer fit to hold, and which he (Mr. Conolly) thought it was contrary to the public interest he should hold one moment longer. ("Oh," and laughter.) Hon. members might think this bold language, but they had had great provocation. (Renewed laughter.) He did not speak simply of the appointment of Mr. Acheson Lyle to the lord-lieutenancy of the county of Londonderry, although he would say that a greater insult was never passed on a free magistracy of a free country; and when a county which had played no undistinguished part in the history of these islands was subjected to a studied insult, those who valued its high position had a right to feel warmly on the subject. His ancestors had had the honour of holding the valued post which had now been deliberately dragged in the mire. (Laughter.) In the first place this office had been given to the late Sir Robert Ferguson—a most estimable man certainly, and unimpeachable in all the relations of life, yet he was not of that rank in the county upon which it was usually conferred. Everything that a Whig Government could do had been done to dishonour the name of that great and famous county, and this last act did little credit to the head or to the heart of the nobleman opposite indulging in a laugh. Hon. gentlemen thought proper to laugh when it was the county of Londonderry that was the object of insult; but he would remind them that their own counties might be next in turn, and then perhaps they would not laugh. Having now opened the case—(much laughter)—he would proceed to speak of that notorious appointment of Mr. Acheson Lyle. The subject had been largely discussed in another place, but he was bound to say that those who made and supported the motion there were thoroughly ignorant of its details He must be allowed to comment on the answer made by the responsible minister of the Crown. The Earl of Carlisle was there in his place. (Cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER said the hon. member must conduct his case without referring to the noble earl by name.

Mr. CONOLLY—With reference to Mr. Lyle he would simply say that, whether his estate in the county were £1,600 a year or £1,800 a year, he was not of that order of men from whom lords-lieutenant were usually taken. The system now being carried out by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was one calculated in his opinion to bring down most grievous evils on that country. It was a system which had been a curse to that once unhappy but he would now say hopeful country—a system of backing the north against the south, and of hounding on Protestants against Roman Catholics; and if persevered in it would rob Ireland of the advantages she was deriving from that wonderful energy and industry which were now raising her from a position of misery to be the first country in the world. They had hoped that these things were at an end, and he sincerely trusted that the result of this debate would be to kindle a public feeling in Ireland which would blot out such an odious policy. At the present day acts of this kind, merely for the purpose of bolstering up the decadence of a declining faction, were not to be tolerated. (Hear, hear.) Instead of governing Ireland by the greater lights, which ought to influence the minds of statesmen, it was now sought to do so by means of place and patronage. He spoke not of Mr. Lyle's property; but said he was not a man of that class from which the lords-lieutenant of such a distinguished, high-minded, and high-spirited county as Londonderry ought to be taken. He was formerly taxing master of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. The present Lord-Lieutenant placed him there, and had since taken care that he was promoted and his nest well feathered. From a Whig Government Mr. Lyle got £2,500 a year for himself, £800 a year for his son, and £1,100 a year for his son-in-law, being a total of £4,300 paid by the public to the family. Was it right, then, that Mr. Lyle should be placed at the head of the unpaid magistracy of that distinguished and loyal county; and what confidence could they have in such a man, when, after he had received that distinguished mark of the Viceroy's favour, he went down to the county and recorded his vote for Mr. Greer, who was reprobated by every respectable and independent man in the county? Backed up by the Whig Government, not only he, but his son and son-in-law voted for Mr. Greer, who was so estimated by his fellow-citizens that he would never stand on the same hustings again. If the Government did not more advance their cause in other counties in Ireland by jobbing away their patronage than they had done in the free and famous Londonderry, they would have very little chance of support in Ireland. For Mr. Lyle himself he (Mr. Conolly) had the most unfounded feeling of respect. He begged pardon for that slip of the tongue; he meant he had great respect for him. He knew him as taxing master, an office which he filled very efficiently; but there was a wide chasm between sitting before a desk on a high stool in that capacity, and presiding over the magistracy of a great county. The mere fact of his being eligible for the one office almost made him ineligible for the other. Though his character and conduct entitled him to every respect, his new appointment was a most unfortunate circumstance, for when he went with all his plumes, and announced in the grand jury-room that he had been appointed lord-lieutenant of the county, the announcement was received in solemn silence, and not one of the grand jury rose up to welcome him. A more unfortunate position for a rich man to be placed in he could not possibly conceive, and Lord Carlisle's position was no less pitiable. The gentry of Londonderry were very much opposed to all Whigs, and Mr. Lyle was the only black sheep in the flock. He had coupled himself with Mr. Greer, the Whig candidate at the last election, but the result was that if they went on one side of the street, every honest man would go on the other. When Mr. Lyle came to exercise the authority of his office every one treated him with contempt, and by his appointment Lord Carlisle had done more harm than by all the folly he ever spoke in his life. But he did not rely wholly upon Mr. Lyle's case; there was another lord-lieutenant, chosen by Lord Carlisle, the consequences of whose appointment was still more calamitous. He spoke of Mr. Tennison, who had lately been transferred from the lord-lieutenancy of Leitrim to that of Roscommon. In this case, as in the other, fitness was not considered, and the result would be eminently prejudicial to the public service. The facts were first brought to light by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland himself, and it appeared that Mr. Tennison by himself and his agent, had made a backstairs complaint against as honourable a man as ever held the position of sheriff in Ireland, namely, a charge of subornation of perjury against Mr. Patrick Balfe. In consequence of that complaint, Mr. Balfe's name was removed from the head of the list of persons qualified for the office of sheriff, and upon a statement made behind his back—an infamous slander, as it turned out to be—his name was erased from the list. Now, Mr. Balfe was a Roscommon gentleman, farming his own land, one of the largest cattle dealers, and one of the greatest authorities on the breeding of cattle in the west of Ireland. Every one knew him to be a high-minded and straightforward man, and no one could say a word against him; yet his reputation had been whispered away by an odious slander. The fact was that Mr. Balfe had made himself personally disagreeable to Mr. Tennison by voting, although he was a Roman Catholic, for the Conservative candidate at the election for the county of Roscommon, and by opposing Mr. Tennison, who was a Radical, and in the event of another election it was thought desirable to have a partisan in his place as sheriff. He (Mr. Conolly) was afraid that the Whig prestige was on the wane in Roscommon as it was in Londonderry, and as it would be also in Tipperary. He charged against Lord Carlisle that appointments had been made by him in which fitness had not been primarily considered, but political partisanship—that the prerogative of the Crown in the appointment of sheriffs had been administered in an improper and incautious manner, and that such scandals had been in consequence created as were not creditable to the public service, nor conducive to the course of peace and good order in Ireland. He concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. GREGORY had intended, when the appointment of Mr. Lyle was discussed on a previous occasion, to express his disapprobation of it, but since then he had taken some pains to satisfy himself as to the facts, and was now convinced that the Government was not open to censure in the matter. He considered the explanation given by Lord Carlisle in the House of Lords entirely satisfactory. Abstractedly the appointment was objectionable, the avocation and qualifications of Mr. Lyle being, as he thought, inconsistent with the duties of a lord-lieutenant, who ought to be a person of local knowledge and local influence; and considering that all the prizes in Ireland were given to the bar, he contended that at least the unpaid office of lord-lieutenant should be held by county gentlemen. Londonderry was, however, an exceptional county in this respect. The land was almost wholly occupied by the great city companies of London. There were very few landlords of liberal opinions, and the Conservative landed proprietors were also very few as compared with the other Irish counties. He entirely acquitted the Government of those charges that had been brought against them, but he thought they ought not to allow Mr. Brewster, considering the position he had held at the Irish bar for twenty years, to remain without promotion. He believed that the general opinion of the Irish bar was that Mr. Brewster had superior claims to the office of Lord Chancellor to those of Mr. Brady. The Secretary for Ireland went to that country with a great reputation for administrative ability, and he was not a man who would lend himself to anything that had a questionable aspect. But the paths to Dublin Castle were slippery, devious, and dirty paths, and he cautioned the right hon. gentleman to distrust those guides who would lead them for reasons of their own into those paths.

Mr. CARDWELL said, when the hon. member for Donegal was speaking, he was at first perplexed to know whether he intended to conclude with a serious attack. His hon. friend brought forward as the main subject of his speech a charge which had been already twice discussed—once in that House and twice in another place, where his noble friend who was the object of the attack had the opportunity, in his own forcible and graceful language, of explaining the motives of his conduct. The major part of the charges which the honourable gentleman had brought had no reference at all to the notice which he had put on the paper. One charge was as to the appointment of Mr. Acheson Lyle to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Londonderry, and the other as to the appointment of Mr. Tennison to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Roscommon, which took place before the present Government was formed. With regard to the case of Mr. Lyle, the circumstances were these:—The county of Londonderry was owned, as to four-fifths of it, by the London companies. There were two peers who had land in the county; one of them was Lord Garvagh, who did not reside on property of his own in the county, and the other was the late Lord Stafford. Among the other landowners whose fortunes qualified them for the office of lord-lieutenant was Mr. Acheson Lyle, whose fortune was larger than that of his predecessor. He had long been connected with the county, and was about to take up his permanent residence in it as a country gentleman. With regard to Mr. Lyle's character he would rather give it in the words of his noble friend:—"As to his still more personal qualities, I know him to be judicious, discreet, scholar-like, unblemished in character in the whole course of his life. In short, he is made of just the stuff to fit him to be a lieutenant, and to enable him adequately to perform the duties of that office." His hon. friend said that when Mr. Lyle went into the grand jury-room twenty-six of the grand jury would not salute him. He really could not enter into a question of that kind. He thought when the hon gentleman said that this was a fact, that it was not a conclusive one against the fitness of the appointment of Mr. Lyle. His Honourable friend made a charge of their having displaced a man from the office of sheriff by vague rumour, and that this was like assassination in the dark. When that gentleman's name appeared on the list, his noble friend received a letter containing a substantive charge against him in reference to the last election for the county. His noble friend did not think it right to appoint him sheriff of the county till that charge had been met and disproved. He did not act in the dark, but he afforded him an opportunity of meeting the charge. (Mr. Conolly: "When?") At the time that it occurred—at the early part of last December. Then, with regard to another charge. The hon. gentleman said Mr. Ormsby Gore was not permitted to resign the office of sheriff, and that that permission was refused in order to prevent him from becoming a candidate for the county. Now the fact was that the case was submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and that they advised his noble friend that they had not the power to grant the permission; therefore the charge against his noble friend was that he did not violate the law. The hon. gentleman drew an invidious contrast, because he said he permitted the present Baron Hughes to be absent from the assizes in order to become a candidate. But that was legal, whereas the other was illegal. The next charge was more extraordinary still. The hon. gentleman brought a charge against Judge Perrin, who, he said, in five counties, selected sheriffs to serve the purposes of the Government. Now he did not think it right to bring charges against absent men without notice. But he would say it was not the duty of a judge to take implicitly the direction of the sheriff or under-sheriff, as to the names to be selected. Why, it was only on Friday last that an hon. gentleman on the opposite side of the House complained that the judges were in the habit of being influenced by the sheriff and under-sheriff. He (Mr. Cardwell) knew nothing of the case, but he was confident that Judge Perrin was influenced by no such motive as that which had been attributed to him. He (Mr. Cardwell) had heard with regret the charges of the hon. gentleman—charges brought against one whose whole public life had been identified with the sister kingdom, the qualities of whose heart and mind peculiarly fitted him to win the sympathies of a warm-hearted and generous people, and who had attracted to himself the universal affection and esteem of those over whom the favour of his sovereign had placed him.

Colonel FRENCH said he was not one of those who agreed in the eulogium on the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He thought the appointment of Mr. Lyle to be lord-lieutenant of Londonderry an improper appointment. He believed it was not a fact Lord Garvagh wrote a menacing letter to Lord Carlisle. The Whig Government of the day created an office, the chief remembrancer of Ireland, for Mr. Blake. It was largely salaried, the salary being £3,000 a year. Mr. Blake represented that he had too much to do, and Mr. Lyle was appointed his deputy at £1,000 a year, and subsequently Mr. Blake retired with a pension equal to his full salary. It was evident the office entailed no great amount of duty, as he applied to be appointed a Master in Chancery on the next vacancy, but that his services should be dated from the time he was appointed to the office of Chief Remembrancer, and that he should receive £2,000 a year as a pension for the latter office, which was abolished as well as his salary for the Mastership. Notwithstanding all the Lord-Lieutenant's amiable qualities, he did not think there was the slightest public confidence either in his acts or in his intentions. There had never been a Lord-Lieutenant who to his knowledge—and he (the hon. member) communicated very freely with great numbers of people of all ranks in Ireland—was so little respected, and amongst thinking people so little popular, as Lord Carlisle. (Oh, oh.) Would any hon. gentleman assert that the noble lord had uphold the dignity of the Crown which he was said to represent? Was it upholding the dignity of the Crown to be running hither and thither opening washhouses and the like—always showing a morbid desire to seek after popularity, and never attaining it. (Oh.) Well, that was what he (the hon. gallant member) thought. Was it fitting that the representative of her Majesty should entertain a troupe of players; or that he should have a horse-breaker to breakfast—(laughter)—or that he would attend the opening of a mart in Grafton-street, Dublin, where, as the local papers said, after drinking a glass of champagne, he made a speech to the amazed shopkeepers and the astounded cab-men? (Laughter.) He (Colonel French) supposed that every vice-royalty must come to an end some time; and it would give him great pleasure if the noble viscount would terminate a vice-royalty which would only be remembered in Ireland, by its unfulfilled promises and its bad appointments.

Captain ARCHDALL said that the proportion of Roman Catholic and Presbyterian magistrates in the province of Ulster was fully equal to the number of gentlemen qualified.

Mr. HORSMAN had listened to the speech of his hon. friend (Mr. Conolly) with great curiosity, because if the Lord-Lieutenant really did not make fitness the primary consideration in his appointments, and if he really had been incautious in his use of the royal prerogative, he must be a very different man from what he was when he (the right hon. member) had the honour to serve under him three years ago. If, however, the motion were remarkable for the gravity of the charge it conveyed, it was not less singular for the insignificance of the evidence by which it had been supported. Granting for the sake of argument that all his hon. friend had said were true, that would be a long way from showing the justice of such a sweeping condemnation as the House had been asked to adopt. He (Mr. Horsman) regretted that any Irish member should have made a charge which was really so extravagant that it hardly deserved a serious refutation. He (the right hon. gentleman) not only believed that that charge was unfounded, but he knew that it could have no basis, because he had had an opportunity during two years of seeing the high principles which had constantly actuated the noble lord. The noble lord had always made private feeling subordinate to the public service, and he had always sought the moral elevation of the people whom he had been sent to govern. The hon. member talked as if the Lord Lieutenant had used an absolute power, and had made his appointments without consulting anybody, and solely in conformity with his predilections. But the truth was that, if Lord Carlisle had made an improper appointment, it was far more the fault of the Chief Secretary than of himself, for he had made a rule which no Lord-Lieutenant had ever made before him, and which was very characteristic of his generous mind, namely, that as the Chief Secretary had to defend his appointments in the House of Commons, he should have a voice in them. That rule the noble lord had most faithfully and loyally observed while he (the right hon. gentleman) was in office, for he communicated with him on every appointment that he made, and was guided by the information which he (the right hon. gentleman) obtained. The vacancy in Roscommon occurred while he (Mr. Horsman) was Chief Secretary, Lord Carlisle being at the time in England; the subject was matter of correspondence between them; and he (the right hon. gentleman) could take upon himself to say that the noble lord had acted with the utmost deliberation, and upon advice from those who were more entitled to give it than he (the right hon. gentleman) was himself. He was also cognisant of the Sligo case; and the right hon. gentleman who had last spoken had correctly stated what occurred. It certainly was most strange that the first lord-lieutenant that had laid down the rule to which he had referred should be the very one to have his administration charged with being selfish and corrupt. On the whole, however, he did not think there was any part of her Majesty's dominions where there was so little corruption and abuse as in Ireland. The reason was that there had been so much in former times that every administration had latterly taken the greatest pains to make a good selection; and he believed that both parties had been fortunate in their choice—that the party in power had been very happy in their appointment of Lord Carlisle, and that the party who preceded them had been not less fortunate in Lord Ebrington. He believed that while Lord Carlisle and Lord Eglinton were both strong partisans, they were free from those political and religious prejudices which had so long been the curse of Ireland.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND said he should not have troubled the House if it had not been for a reference which had been made by the hon. member for Donegal (Mr. Conolly) to his respected friend Mr. Justice Perrin. He met the charges which the hon. gentleman had made against Mr. Justice Perrin with the most emphatic denial, and he believed that there was not a man in Ireland who was less incapable of being actuated by dishonourable motives. Among the able, upright, and constitutional judges who had adorned the Irish bench, few had been more able, and none more upright and constitutional.

Lord PALMERSTON said his hon. friend the member for Roscommon had expressed a wish that when the present Government was formed, he (Lord Palmerston) had adhered to his original intention of not recommending Lord Carlisle to the office which he now filled. His hon. friend had been totally misinformed, because from the first moment it became his (Lord Palmerston's) duty to consider who should represent her Majesty in Ireland, his thoughts immediately turned to Lord Carlisle, and he had never for a moment varied the opinion he originally entertained. His decision was based upon the experience the country had had of his noble friend's former administration, upon his knowledge of Lord Carlisle's character, and upon the conviction that the welfare and prosperity of Ireland would be the earnest desire of his noble friend's heart. Differing entirely, therefore, from his hon. friend, he was quite sure that the appointment was not only gratifying to Lord Carlisle, but that it was most popular in Ireland. He should not attempt to enter into the main question, as it had already been satisfactorily shown that there was no foundation for the charges which had been brought by the hon. member for Donegal.

After a few words from Mr. Conolly in reply, the motion was negatived without a division.

SPORTING.

CURRAGH JUNE MEETING—Wednesday.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Stewards—Capt. D W Pack Beresford, William Quin, Esq; G St. George, Esq.; R Browne, E Ranger, J R Hunter, Esq, Keeper of the Match Book; R J Hunter, Esq, Judge; Mr M Clancy, Starter.

The weather was much finer than on the first day, though the attendance was not quite so numerous. Three out of the four races were well contested, but her Majesty's Plate fell an easy victory to Druid. The betting on the Stewards' Plate was very animated; both Pearson and Hibernia were backed by their respective partisans for a large amount, the former pulling his friends through by half a length.

The following is a return of the running:—

Nursery Stakes, 10 sovs, half forfeit, for now yearlings, to run when two years old. Colts, 8st 5lb; fillies and geldings, 8st; 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares; 5lb to both. Half a mile. 51 sovs added. 3 sovs each for entrance. The winner of any two years old race, amounting to 50 sovs previous to starting for this, to carry 5lb extra.

Mr W Disney's Irritation, by Red Hart, out of Testy (D. Doyle), ... 1
Captain D W Pack Beresford's Diana (Fordham), ... 2
Mr Cookin's Irish Ensign (Gardner) ... 3

Not placed—Princess Royal (Dunne); Atalanta colt (Conolly).

Betting—2 to 1 against Princess Royal; 3 to 1 against Irritation; 5 to 1 each against Irish Ensign and Atalanta colt.

The race was left entirely to the three placed, who singled themselves out below the stand, where a capital set-to ensued between Irritation and Diana, the former winning on the post by a head, well rode by Doyle; 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. James Wynne went to scale to ride the winner, but was 5lbs over weight, and Doyle, at the last moment, took his place.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for horses, &c. Three years old, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 13lb; five, 9st 7lb; six and aged, 9st 11lb. 5lb allowed to mares and geldings. Red post.

Mr Longfield's Druid, by Mountain Deer, 3 yrs (Moran) 1
Mr L Keegan's Coroner, 4 yrs (Murphy), ... 2
Mr J Courtenay's Orontes, 3 yrs (Duggan), ... 3
Mr Drewitt's Borderer, 6 yrs (Fordham), ... 4

Not placed—Faultless, 3 yrs (Long); Bhang, 3 yrs (T Miller).

Betting—2 to 1 on Druid; 4 to 1 each against Borderer and Orontes.

Faultless and Bhang made the running alternately for the first quarter of a mile, when Druid and Coroner passed them, and raced together to the distance, when the former quitted her companion, and went in an easy winner by four lengths.

Selling Stakes, 5 sovs each, with 25 sovs added, for all ages. Two years old, 7st 7lb; three, 9st 7lb; four, 10st 7lb; five, six and aged, 10st 11lb; 5lb allowed to mares and geldings. Anglesey Post. A winner of any race in 1860 to carry 4lb extra; if of two, 7lb; and if three or more, 10lb extra. All horses entering to be sold for 100 sovs. Those entering for 75 sovs, allowed 9lb; 50 sovs, 14lb; 30 sovs, 21lb; 20 sovs, 28lb. The winner to be sold by auction after the race; any surplus above entering price to go to the race fund.

Mr E J Irwin's Music, by Mountain Deer, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb, £20 (Lynch), ... 1
Mr Murphy's Mario, 4 yrs, 8st 8lb, £20 (Murphy), ... 2
Mr Cockin's Creeper, 3 yrs, 8st 1lb, £20 (Gardiner) ... 3

The following were not placed—Harry, 8st 1lb, £20 (Doyle); May Queen, 7st 5lb, £20 (D Wynne); Erin Percy, 8st 11lb, £20 (Archer); Hope, 8st 2lb, £20 (E. Harrison); Theodore, 7st 8lb, £20 (Pritchard); Blackthorn, 8st 9lb, £20 (Conolly).

Betting—5 to 4 agst Creeper; 4 to 1 agst Music; 5 to 1 agst Hope.

Won cleverly by a length, half a length between second and third. The winner realised £10 to the race fund.

Stewards' Plate of 50 sovs, for all ages. One mile and a quarter on P.C. Winners of a Handicap value 100 sovs, after the publication of the weights (15th May), to carry 7lb extra.

Mr G Bryan's Precursor, by Pyrrhus the First, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb (G Fordham), ... 1
Mr Irwin's Hibernia, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb (Lynch), ... 2
Lord Largan's Ulsterman, 6st 7lb (Gammon), ... 3

Not placed—Antelope, 7st 8lb (Pritchard); Unfortunate, late Mutineer, 7st 3lb. (Dunne).

Betting—5 to 4 agst Precursor; 7 to 4 agst Hibernia; 4 to 1 bar two.

Ulsterman made the running for nearly a mile, when he shot his bolt, and the lead was taken by Precursor, closely waited on by Hibernia. The former winning a well-contested race by half a length—a neck between second and third.

There are five races to come off this day, including her Majesty's Plate, 3 miles; and the Waterford Testimonial Stakes, for 2-year-olds, for which a large field is expected to start.

GRANT OF A CONSTITUTION BY THE KING OF NAPLES.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

Naples, Tuesday.—By a Sovereign act, under date 25th June, Constitutional and Representative Institutions, on National and Italian principles, are granted to the Kingdom of Naples.

A general amnesty is accorded to all political offenders. Spinnelli to form a Government and the statute directly.

An agreement is to be made with the King of Sardinia for the adoption of the tricolour flag. Analagous institutions for Sicily, with a Royal Prince as Viceroy.

The Paris correspondent of the "Herald" says the greatest pressure is being put by the French Government upon Piedmont to induce Victor Emmanuel to accept the offer of friendship at the hand of the King of Naples. The grant of a Constitution to the Kingdom of Naples is at the instigation of the Emperor Napoleon.

The movements of Garibaldi are, however, rather more rapid than those of diplomacy. Should he march upon Naples the fall of the Bourbon dynasty is certain. To attack Messina would be a useless sacrifice of life, as the garrison is hemmed in and cannot get out of the forts. If Naples falls Messina falls as a matter of course.

SICILY AND SARDINIA.

Genoa, Tuesday.—News has been received here that the Dictator of Sicily had decreed the demolition of Fort Castellamare. The first division of the revolutionary forces had been directed towards Syracuse. The municipality of Palermo had sent an address to the Dictator, requesting the immediate annexation of Sicily to the Italian kingdom. The Dictator replied that such annexation was his wish, that he was a great admirer of Victor Emmanual, and that he belived the annexation would be accomplished by and with him, but that at present the annexation of Sicily alone would not be advisable; besides, in the event of immediate annexation, he would then be under the necessity of retiring.

The Washington has arrived at Genoa with 16 wounded.

THE SICILIAN LOAN.

Turin, June 27.—Garibaldi is said to have sent one of his agents to London, in order to negociate there a loan of thirty million francs, the revenues of Sicily being offered as a guarantee.

HUNGARY.

Pesth, June 27.—The inauguration of the statute of the late Archduke Joseph Palatin, of Hungary, will take place on the 20th August next, the fete of St. Stephen, the patron saint of Hungary.

FRANCE.

Paris, Wednesday.—The *Moniteur* of to-day states, the rumour which has been circulating to the effect that the Govetnment intended to negociate a loan is completely without foundation.

On the occasion of Prince Jerome's death, the Emperor went into mourning for 21 days.

RECRUITS FOR THE POPE.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Irish recruits for the Pope left Paris for Marseilles, by the Lyon's Railway, on Friday last.

ANTICIPATED CONVOCATION OF A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

Geneva, June 27.—The "Journal" of Geneva announces, according to reliable information, that the Count de Persigny and Lord J. Russell had agreed upon the convocation of a European Conference, for the adjustment of the Question of Savoy.

CHINA.

The advices from Hong Kong are to May 7th. The steamer with the English mails of March 20th had no arrived out at that date. The *Times* correspondent at Hong Kong says ships and troops continue to arrive. The Queen's Royals from the Cape are among the most recent comers. Preparations for the general move to the north are being rapidly completed. Chusan was occupied by the allied forces on the 21st ult. without the slightest show of resistance on the part of the Chinese. Sir Hope Grant, after the occupation, came on here, but the English and French Commanders-in-Chief remained in the north. Nothing further has transpired of the state of our negociations, if any, with the Chinese Government. Chusan was occupied after some preliminary negociations.

The Chinese were told they would be treated amicably if no resistance were made. The proposal was at once acceeded to, and the 67th and 99th Regiments, with 400 marines, detachments of artillery and engineers, were soon after landed from Japan.

There is no later news.

INDIA.

The Calcutta news is only to May 19th. The trial of the Indigo rioters had taken place, and the sentences were expected to produce a good effect. The "Bengal Hurkaru alluding to the case of the Tasmania says, it appears from evidence given in a trial before the Supreme Court that the contractors were forced by the Government to purchase from their old Commissariat stores.

At Calcutta produce market without animation, and the stagnation in import market continued. Piece goods declining. Yarns very dull, and prices had fallen. Freights showed a little downward tendency. From China the accounts state that, little was doing in the tea markets, the vessels loading would complete the season. The next season was expected to commence with light stocks.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CANADA.

His Royal Highness will start from Devenport on July 10th, in her Majesty's ship Hero, which will be accompanied by two other steamers. The Prince will be attended by the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Earl of St. Germains, Lord Stewart, of her Majesty's Household, and by his Royal Highness's Governor. The equerries in waiting and Dr. Ackland, the Palace Physician, Mr. Engleheart Private Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, will accompany his grace. The Prince of Wales will first land at St. John's, N.F., then visit Nova Scotia, and thence proceed to visit New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and will reach Quebec by the mouth of the St. Lawrence. He may be expected at Montreal about the 23rd of August; and the opening of the Victoria Bridge will take place a few days later. His Royal Highness will represent her Majesty upon this important occasion, and will hold levees, and receive addresses in the capitals of the different colonies It is intended that the Prince should visit the principal towns in both Canadian provinces. On his return from the Western districts, his Royal Highness will drop all Royal State, and assume the title of Lord Renfrew. He will visit some of the most important and interesting localities of the United States. President Buchanan having in an autograph letter to the Queen, expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince at Washington. His Royal Highness will pay him a visit in that city. The Prince has also accepted an invitation from the city of New York. His Royal Highness may be expected back in this country about the middle of October.

LOSS OF THE MALABAR.

The *Times* publishes a long account of the loss of the Malabar. She had on board 1,080 boxes of bullion, with nearly £300,000, 725 chests of opium, worth upwards of £100,000, of which 216 have been recovered from the forehold. The remainder are aft, and cannot be reached. The ship herself cannot be replaced for less than £60,000, and the rest of the cargo and passengers' luggage will swell the total loss to half a million sterling. The whole of the bullion will, most probably, be recovered by divers. The salvage will be very considerable. In the *Times* City Article it is stated that the value of the Malabar was about £35,000. Her measurement according to customs register, was 916 tons.

THE TRINITY HOUSE BANQUET—THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The morning papers publish to-day an extended report.

The Prince Consort, in his speech, first referred, in a graceful manner, to the positions occupied by his three eldest children. His Royal Highness said the younger members of the Royal Family are rapidly growing up. The Princess Royal has already become the founder of a new family, destined to mount the throne of Prussia. The Prince of Wales is following his academic course at Oxford, which he proposes to complete at the sister University, Cambridge, while his younger brother has, by his prescribed apprenticeship, earned his rating as a midshipman, and serves zealously as such in the fleet. Nearly at the same time, a few weeks hence though almost at the opposite poles, the Prince of Wales will inaugurate in the Queen's name that stupendous work, the great Bridge over the St. Lawrence, in Canada; while Prince Alfred will lay the foundation stone of the breakwater for the Harbour of Cape Town.

The Prince Consort now proposed the toast of the Army and Navy, discanted on the appearance, numbers discipline, and public spirit of the Volunteers who had been reviewed that day.

Several other speeches were made by distinguished guests.

FROM THE LONDON "GAZETTE" OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 25.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Hamilton Gray, Joseph Howe, and John William Ritchie, Esqs., to be Commissioners to inquire into and adjust the differences relative to the rights of Landowners and Tenants in the Island of Prince Edward.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 25.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Charles Kingsley, M.A., to be Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, in the room of Sir James Stephen, deceased.

There were no military appointments or promotions in the "Gazette" of last night.

THE DOUBLE DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.

The very unusual circumstance occurred on Monday of Ministers sustaining defeats in both Houses of Parliament on one night. Lord Stratheden, who made his maiden speech in the Upper House on Monday, carried his motion against Ministers by a majority of 11 to 6; and in the House of Commons the Bankruptcy Bill was checked in its progress, and well nigh destroyed, on an amendment of Sir Henry Willoughby, by a majority of 111 to 98. These repeated defeats diminish much the moral prestige of Ministers. A few more of them would inevitably prove fatal.—*Morning Advertiser.*

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

KINGSTOWN YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

The yacht Dryad, the property of D. H. Trant, Esq., cutter, 85 tons burden, arrived in Kingstown harbour yesterday. The Sappho, the property of Lord W. Butler, cutter, 12 tons burden, arrived in Kingstown harbour yesterday from Dublin, and, after a short stay, proceeded to the Isle of Man.

The following yachts are at present stationed at Kingstown harbour:—Quinda, Burton Irwin, Esq.; Fantasy, A. E. Brown, Esq.; Amy, — Barrett, Esq.; Rover, R. Baily, Esq.; Echo, Rev. R. E. Singleton; Odalique, W. J. Cannon, Esq.; Bamba, W. J. Dougherty, Esq.; Vivid, J. Sweetman, Esq.; Eclair, Philip Lynch, Esq.; Ida, Frederick Smith, Esq.; Nymph, N. Arnold, Esq.; Coquette, Nathaniel Hone, Esq.; Storm, J. Graham, Esq.; Nancy, Colonel Atkinson; Kelpie, John Todhunter, Esq.; Imogine, J. Mulholland, Esq.; Madcian, J. E. Vernon, Esq.; Star, John Turnby, Esq.; Heroine, Robert Batt, Esq.; Snake, George Putland, Esq.; Norma, H. H. Pim, Esq.; Helen, J. Gubbins, Esq.; Mystery, P. S. French, Esq.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At ten o'clock, yesterday morning, Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

A woman named Mary Anne O'Hara, residing in Trinity-place, Dublin, was brought up in custody of Constable Rafferty, 73 F. From the evidence it appeared that she had been arrested on a magistrate's warrant, signed F. T. Porter, dated the 21st day of March, 1860, for misbehaving herself on the night of the 20th March, at Kingstown, by throwing a bottle at the head of a man named Alfred Morgan, a publican, residing at Kingstown-avenue, because he refused to give her drink, while in a state of inebriation. She was also charged with assaulting Constable Rafferty, by striking him with her hand, and kicking him with her feet after he arrested her. His worship sentenced her to two month imprisonment and hard labour.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.)

Kingstown, 27th June, 1860.

Dear Sir,—The Kingstown Town Commissioners, accompanied by a deputation from the residents, have it in contemplation to confer with the directors of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, relative to existing arrangements on their line which, it appears, have in some measure militated against the interests of Kingstown and its neighbourhood, in having a direct tendency in lessening its position, by not upholding it as their *principal paying station*. The Railway Company, it is said here, will receive the deputation on Friday next, at one o'clock; the result of the interview is most anxiously awaited. It is to be hoped the Kingstown line, which enables the directors to meet their shareholders, will always meet and receive from the railway authorities particular attention, that no future arrangements may be sanctioned by them that will in any way militate against the interests of this locality; besides having such grievances redressed and plans altered, that will in a great degree remove the dissatisfaction now existing among all classes, and induce all here to become firm supporters of the line.—Pray pardon my now troubling you, and believe me to be, respectfully yours,

Observer.

Anglesey Arms Hotel, Kingstown.—Latest Departures.—Rev. Charles Maude, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gillington, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Conry and Mr. Conry, Captain Maude and Colonel Maude, Master of the Horse: Mrs. Ponsonby, for the Glyn, Rathfarnham; Mr. and Mrs. Cashman and family, Messrs. Slade, Coates, Lee, Hutchinson, Owen, Thompson, Tyler, Hopkinson, Woods, Gowan, Yates, Fronde, Kinsley, Carr; Colonel Malassez, West India Regiment.—Sojourning.—Lady Robert Tottenham, Mrs. Archdall, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, and the Misses Hall; Mrs. Hillas and Miss Hillas, Mr. and Mrs. Butler and child, Mrs. Stewart; Lord Walter Butler.

Royal Hotel, Gresham-terrace.—The following are at present sojourning at the hotel:—The Most Noble the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and suite; W. Maunsell, Esq., county Kerry; J. W. Jones, Esq.; H. B. Palmer, Esq.; W. L. Joynt, Esq.; W. J. D'Coarcy, Esq.; Dr. Wright; William Brenan, Esq.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

AMERICA.

Londonderry, June 26.—The Montreal (s.s.) Nova Scotia, from Quebec, on the 16th instant, touched at Moville at 9 p.m., and having transferred all mails and fifteen passengers on board tender, she steamed out immediately for Liverpool. The North Briton had arrived out at Quebec. The Nova Scotia passed the (s.s.) Bohemian on the 17th, and the (s.s.) Meleta, on the 20th.

Washington, June 13.—The "Picayune" of Saturday afternoon has Tampico dates to the 14th. Just as the victory at Guadalaia was at the point, General Wragar was struck by a stray cannon ball which took off his leg. Alarm and confusion followed. General Wool, unawares, charged with great fury on the Liberals. The affair ended in the dispersion and flight of the whole army of Liberals. General Wragar made his escape, but the loss of his leg will cost him his life. General Zuloago had assumed the Presidency at the Capital. A conducta, with 1,433,000 dols. from Zacatecas had arrived from Tampico. Another large conducta was soon expected from Guanajato.

Baltimore, June 13th.—The Richmond delegates nearly all come as far as Washington this morning. The commissioners of Arrangements are actively engaged in making arrangements for the convention.

The front street theatre is being fitted up for the accommodation of the delegates.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, June 13th 6 p.m.—Stock declining. Exchange on London steady. Money easy. Sales of cotton about 500 bales; market closed tame. Common grades of flour were about 5 cents per barrel lower, especially western, while the market was less active. There was a fair local export demand; wheat opened heavy and irregular, but improved with more steadiness; sales were to a fair extent without change in prices. Corn unchanged, with a good local western demand. Pork firmer, and more active. Sugars dull, with sales of about 1,200 hhds. Coffee was firmly held, freights firmer with more offering. Among the engagements to Liverpool were 50,000 bushels. Wheat in ships bags at 6½ dols. Flour 1s 6d to 1s 9d, and 700 bales cotton at 1¼.

New Orleans, June 13.—Cotton—Sales 1,000 bales; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Sugars firm. Flour closed with a declining tendency.

Baltimore, June 13.—Corn and flour active, wheat firm.

By Telegraph via Father Point, Montreal, June 16.—No political news. Rain wanted in eastern section, but accounts of crops in western provinces are satisfactory.

Steward and Morgan's Report.—Flour 5c. to 10c. lower, and very dull at decline. Sales—3,000 barrels; wheat heavy and lower. Upper Canada and Chicago, 40 offered with few buyers, at 115. Ashes dull at 5. 75 for pots and 6 25 pearls.

Southampton, Tuesday.—The United States steamship Vandebuilt, Captain Laferre, from New York on the 16th.

She brings 409 passengers, and specie value 1,628,780 dols., of which 772,200 dols. are for France and the remainder for England.

The Niagra, had arrived out.

The tariff had been finally postponed.

The Pacific Telegraph Bill had passed both Houses of Congress.

The "New York Herald" says the censure of the House of representatives must awaken attention to the dangerous and destructive vortex, into which the black republicans are endeavouring to drag the country.

San Francisco, 25th ult.—News from Japan states that Prince Gotarie was only wounded, not killed.

Havanna, June 11.—Sugar firm. Stock at Havanna and Matanza 350,000 boxes.

New York, June 15, 6 p.m.—Exchange 109¼ to 109½. Money superabundant. Stock more active. New Yorks, 81½. Erie, 17½.

MAIL NEWS.

Southampton, Tuesday.—The Royal Mail (S.S.) Co.'s (s.s.) La Plata, with West India and Pacific mails has arrived with dates from Vera Cruz to the 1st June, Tamico 29th May, Havana 6th June, Jamacia 8th, Demerara 8th, Barbadoes 10th, St. Thomas 13th inst. The La Plata bring 196 passengers. Specie valued at 1,130,153 dols. and a general cargo. St. Thomas was suffering from severe drouth. Merchant shipping was suffering much, and water was selling at two dols. per gallon. No business of importance transacted, weather very dry, but there was a prospect of a change. Exchange 490 to 480 dols. From Jamaica no news of importance. The Themes from Calcutta with emigrants had arrived. Typus fever prevailed in the city. Market improved; beef, 54s; coffee—none at market; flour, 33s to 33s 9d; York hams 14s; mass pork 108s to 110s; sugar, 15 to 17s 6d; fair quality 19s; exchange par to 1 premium, Demerara. The Minerva has arrived from Hong Kong with 307 emigrants, goes forth from Calcutta with 316, and Thomas Hamlin from Calcutta with 296.

Trinidad.—Weather good. Produce in favour of sellers. Modiasses 13½ cents. Tonnage plentiful.

Chili news unimportant. Silver bars 10 dols. 25 cents. Coffee 20½ dols. Flour abundant. Exchange 43 dols. Freight to England £3.

SUMMER ASSIZES, 1860.

NORTH-WEST CIRCUIT.

County of Longford, at Longford, Tuesday, July 17, at two o'clock.

County of Cavan, at Cavan, Friday, July 20, at ten o'clock.

County Fermanagh, at Enniskillen, Monday, July 23, at three o'clock.

County of Tyrone, at Omagh, Wednesday, July 25, at three o'clock.

County of Donegal, at Lifford, Monday, July 30, at two o'clock.

City and County of Londonderry, at Londonderry, Thursday, August 2, at ten o'clock.

Judges—The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice, Common Pleas; the Hon. Baron Hughes.

The Emperor Napoleon is said to be much grieved at the death of his uncle.

The young lady, the victim of the ferocious attack on Sunday last, still remains in a precarious state.

New Barracks at Malta.—Barracks for 1,000 men are being constructed at St. George's Bay. The work has been commenced under the directions of Captain Bland, Royal Engineers. We understand that the plan selected is a double row of one-storied buildings, with colonnades for the object of coolness, and that the estimated cost is £8,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, Monday Evening.

The American Minister at Naples, Mr. Chandler, by the threat of a Yankee frigate in the bay, has carried his point; and the clipper at Gaeta, with its passengers and cargo, are let free to walk the waters. The Piedmontese Ambassador has been equally successful as to the steam tug Utile; and Count Villamarina has immediately embarked on the Governolo for Palermo, where Garibaldi requested his presence. The tricolour of Italy, with the cross of Savoy, now floats over the citadel of Castellamare there. The malady of the young King, at Portici, adds to the confusion of affairs. Sicily being now arrived at its majority, and able to enter into valid contracts without control of any trustee or guardian, is about to test its new condition by saddling the island with a public debt, for defensive as well aggressive purposes. A letter in this evening's "Opinion Nationale," dated Genoa, 23d June, announces the arrival there of 200 French recruits, bent on going to aid the Sicilians.

Formal tacticians are discussing Garibaldi's next move, and his descent on the mainland is predicted by the knowing ones. It is nevertheless certain that a concentration of insurgents from Cefalu along the coast road, as far as the point marked on the map Barcelona, has already resulted in the formation of a camp at that spot, near the Straits, where the Sicilians muster to the number of 10,000, and are anxiously waiting for the word to invest Messina or else embark for the opposite shore on the arrival of leader or barques. The possession of the Etna heights by the peasantry is stated by M. Leduc, in the "Moniteur" to secure combined operation all over the island by means of signals by night or day, visible as far as Malta, and that the national case has secret intelligence with the garrison in Messina is more than surmised, the "Gironale Officiale" of Garibaldi penetrating into the city in spite of every precaution.

From her dogged attitude of passive obstruction to the free development of North Italian independence, Austria seems bent on mischief. The non-admission of the tricolour flag at Trieste or Fiume, when borne by barques from Ravenna and Rimini, amounts to a commercial blockade of that coast, and the agglomeration of troops on the Po is a standing menace which the French Emperor is fully up to. It is believed in Paris that no other motive brought him to Baden than to secure France from any hostile attempt on the side of Germany, should it be found indispensable to resume last year's work at the point of the last Villafranca armistice, and finish the job effectually, once for all, with Austrian interference southwards. There is at this moment a camp of 30,000 men at Chalons under MacMahon, its manœuvres being meant to last all the summer. These are only fresh troops in due process of training, destined to augment the veteran forces, already abundant, at disposal. The calumet of peace may have been smoked a bit, but the hatchet of war is not buried.

Yet, Vienna has two constables forcing her to keep the peace in that peninsula, Bankruptcy and Hungary. The fraternisation of the Croats with the Magyars is daily more cordial, and the Ban at Zograb, Coronini is at his wits' end. The latest symptom of a determination of one or both these provinces, now reluctant sultanas of the Kaiser, to sue him in the Divorce Court for a separation "a mensa et thoro," if not "a vinculo," was shown the other day at Fured, a pleasant watering place on the margin of the Platten-see. A gathering took place there in honour of the poet Kisfaludi, and as this vineclad summer resort of bathers is equidistant from Pesth and Agram (Zograb), by tacit understanding both nationalities were largely represented. A prominent feature in the assemblage was the spectacle of the abbot of a great Benedictine monastery publicly grasping the hand of a Lutheran pastor amid the plaudits of the meeting, and pledging to co-operate in the redress of every wrong inflicted on any class of society by the demon of centralisation.

The rage manifested (though in a subdued form) by all the Court organs at Vienna about that Baden conference, is traceable to the fact that Napoleon III. has gained his point, and Germany will not now aid, by any diversion on the Rhine, the further enslavement of Italy.

Paris papers do not hesitate to complain of partiality shown towards Lamoriciere by the permission given here of publicly advertising the Papal loan, while public subscription for Garibaldi is not allowed—not that this loan has any success in financial quarters; the bank of Blount only engaging to take and transmit the money, but no more. It is objected to as arbitrary and illegal, the Roman consulta of the Exchequer not having been the medium of its issue, and the only guarantee being the personal responsibility of Antonelli and a few cardinals. Greek bonds had, thirty years ago, painful notoriety, but now the scene is transferred from Athens to Rome as in the case of other fine arts—

et artes
intulit agresti Latio.

The usual letter from Greece in *Le Nord* (date June 14) expatiates on the discoveries of the French excavators, under M. Lenormant, among the ruins of Eleusis. The London "Dilettanti Society" had worked this quarry in 1814, but made sundry mistakes, as shown in the printed reports. A marble statue of Antinous has turned up, of the natural size, all hitherto known to Europe being semi-colossal. Also the architrave of the Propylæum was found, which appears to have been restored by the Romans, as it bears a Latin inscription—"Propylvm. cereris. app. clavd. pvlcher. cons. vovit." In Ciceros voluminous correspondence there is mention of this restoration.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter of the *Times'* Paris correspondent, dated Monday, 7 A.M.:—

The Committee of the Commercial Reform Association has addressed the following circular to its members:

"Paris, June 21.

"SIR,—In our letter, dated May 16, we requested your opinion as to the mode in which the Customs' duties to be placed on merchandise entering France in virtue of the Commercial Treaty with England should be levied. We also asked you to consider, with reference to the manufacture or trade which more especially interests you, which is better—the duty on weight or measure, or the duty according to value.

"A considerable number of letters has been addressed to us on the subject; the development and the care which the greater part of our colleagues have given to the exposition of their opinions prove the importance which they attach to this subject. Many members of the association have expressed their desire that this matter should be examined in a general assembly, and we have readily deferred to their wishes.

"We therefore have the honour to inform you that the Assembly will hold a general meeting on Friday, the 29th of the present month, at eight o'clock in the evening, in one of the saloons of the Hôtel de Louvre, Paris.

"We request your attendance at this meeting. Receive, &c.—Jean Dollfus, president; Arles Dufour, Count Herve de Kergorlay, Lopez Dubre, J. B. Pastre, A. Adam, Vicomte de Vergnette Lamotte, vice-presidents; J. Pugezy, N. Rondol, secretaries; H. Sieber, treasurer."

It appears by the official Customs returns published in the *Moniteur* of Tuesday last, that the Imperial decree removing the duties payable on the importation into France of articles of first necessity used in manufactures has produced a great increase in that branch of trade. The cotton, for instance, on which the duty was paid increased from 51,760 kilogrammes in May, 1859, to 588,173 kilos. in May, 1860. There has likewise been a considerable increase on the importation of wool. The quantity on which duty was paid in May, 1859, was only 2,027,000 kilogrammes; it increased in May, 1860, to 7,653,200 kilos. The increase is the more remarkable as the decree removing the duties did not take effect until the 7th of May. On the other hand, the stocks in the bonded stores have diminished very considerably. There were 211,644 kilogrammes of cotton in the stores on the last day of May, 1859. There were but 71,548 kilogrammes on the last day of May, 1860. There were 28,862 kilogrammes of wool in store on the same day in 1859, and but 14,110 in 1860. The diminution in the amount of the Customs' duties received in May last as compared with May, 1859, is enormous. It is 8,057,556f. This, however, is the result of the new commercial system inaugurated by the Emperor, and was expected. The increased consumption, the consequence of low prices will, it is believed, repay the Government for the temporary sacrifice.

It is stated positively that the Council of State has rejected the propositions of the commission appointed by the Corps Legislatif to examine the bill for granting a loan of 40,000,000f. to the French manufacturers. The report of the commission recommended that a great financial and industrial association should be established, with power to advance 300,000,000f. to French manufacturers requiring assistance, to be repaid by instalments within 10 years, the Government to advance this company 40,000,000f. The Corps Legislatif are of opinion that this would be the most expedient mode of assisting the manufacturers without adding to the national debt, thus substituting the action of a private company to that of the State. The Council of State are of a different opinion; they recommend a direct loan. As it is not probable that the Corps Legislatif will yield to the Council of State, the only mode of preventing a conflict between these two powerful bodies is the suggestion of some other arrangement which may meet the approbation of both parties. The weather has changed considerably for the better within the last two days, and it is to be hoped that it will continue as fine as it is at present. This is a critical moment for the wheat crop which is now in blossom. The accounts received from the south of France continue to announce the favourable appearance of the growing crops. The reports from the wheat-growing districts in the neighbourhood of Paris represent one-third of the wheat crop to be excellent, one-third passable, and one-third bad. All will depend on the weather, a scorching sun is now as much dreaded as rain. Letters from Algiers state that the wheat crop in the province of Oran was much injured by the excessive heat which set in at the moment it was arriving at maturity. The last accounts from the North of Italy announce that the wheat crop is ripening, but that the present harvest cannot be reckoned among the most abundant. The news from Germany announces that the constant rain has seriously injured the rye crop. This is the more unfortunate as the people of Germany rely upon that grain for their subsistence. The change in the weather has had a favourable effect on prices in the Paris flour market last week. Flour of the four marks has fallen 1f. the sack of 157 kilogrammes. The factors declared on Saturday 2,751 sacks of flour, of which 71 sacks are of first quality,—sold for delivery within 30 days at prices varying from 67f. to 70f. the sack. There was more wheat offered for sale by farmers last week than the week preceding. They still, however, demand the previous prices. The millers refused to give more than 42f. 50c. the sack of 120 kilogrammes for the primest samples of [illegible], and 39f. to 41f. for other samples according to quality. There were offers at these prices from merchants from Poitou, Nivanois, Allier, Burgundy, and Chalons. The accounts of the oats crop are favourable, and that grain is more offered in the Paris market. The Minister of War signed a contract on Wednesday for the delivery in Paris of 4,300 quintals of oats at 21f. 75c. the quintal, being a diminution of 19c. the quintal as compared with a contract signed the 23rd of May. Travellers who have passed through Champagne state that the rye crop is equal to any ever seen in that rye-growing district. The spring barley, likewise, has an excellent appearance; not so the winter barley, which is bad both in the North of France and in Belgium.

The telegraph has supplied us with the prices of the provincial corn markets held on Saturday:—"Arras—A fall of 1f. the hectolitre on wheat. Prices, 19f. to 26f. 75c. the hectolitre." "Dijon—Magnificent weather. Large offers of wheat, and sales difficult. A fall of 1f. the hectolitre on inferior quality." "Marseilles.—Fine weather. Corn market quiet. African wheat 37f. the measure of 160 litres; Irka, 37f.; Danube, 34f. 25c." "Metz—1,467 hectolitres of wheat sold at an average of 30f. 95c. the 100 kilogrammes. The weather is at length most favourable for the blossoming of the wheat." "Montereau—Fine weather. A fall on wheat of 1f. the hectolitre."

There was a good demand for beef and mutton at the market of Poissy on Thursday last. The demand for veal was not as good as the preceding market. There were 1,868 oxen offered for sale, of which 1,835 were sold at prices varying from 1f. 23c. to 1f. 48c. the kilogramme; 282 cows, of which 263 sold at from 94c. to 1f. 32c. the kilogramme; 11,938 sheep, of which 10,547 sold from 1f. 28c. to 1f. 58c. the kilogramme; 725 veal calves, of which 714 sold from 1f. 64c. to 1f. 90c. The quality of the oxen was better than at the preceding market, and sales were easily effected. The cows were of ordinary quality, but still they sold well. The sheep were good, and sold rather higher than on Monday.

The works for the continuation of the railway from Rennes to Brest are being carried on with increased activity. Two brigades of navvies have been at work for the last three weeks on the section from Landerneau to Morlaix; one in the direction of Saint-Thegonnec, the other in the direction of Landerneau.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

(From Tuesday Evening's "Gazette.")

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 7th day of March, 1860—present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, in the event of hostilities commencing between her Majesty and her august ally, the Emperor of the French on the one hand, and the Emperor of China on the other hand, it is the intention and desire of her Majesty, and of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to act during such hostilities in strict conformity with the declaration respecting Maritime Law, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled in Congress at Paris, and dated April 16th, 1856; and whereas her Majesty is willing to extend the benefits of the said declaration of Paris to all Powers which may be neutral in the said hostilities.

Now her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that so far as regards the ships of any neutral Power, the flag of any such Power shall cover the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war; so that no goods of enemies found on board any ship belonging to the subjects of such neutral Power, or to those inhabiting within the dominions of any such Power, and duly entitled to use the flag of such Power, shall be subject to capture or condemnation by reason only of such goods being enemies' goods; all other liabilities to capture and condemnation, respectively, of enemies' goods and neutral ships being reserved and remaining in all respects as before the declaration of the said Congress at Paris, of the 16th of April, 1856.

And it is hereby further ordered, that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, shall not be liable to capture under the enemy's flag, by reason only of said goods being under the enemy's flag; all other liabilities to capture and condemnation of neutral goods being reserved, and remaining in all respects as before the declaration of the said Congress at Paris of the 16th April, 1856; provided always, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall be applicable to, or shall be construed, deemed, or taken, so as to operate or apply to, or in favour of any person, ship, or goods whatsoever, which may be captured for breaking, or attempting to break, or which may be lawfully adjudged to have broken or attempted to break, any blockade maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy; but that all such persons, ships and goods, may be duly taken cognisance of, proceeded upon, adjudicated, dealt with, and treated, in all respects and to all purposes, according to the course of Admiralty and the law of nations, as if this order had never been made, anything hereinbefore to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

And it is further ordered that, notwithstanding the existence of hostilities between her Majesty and her august ally on the one hand, and the Emperor of China on the other hand, and during the continuance thereof, all and every the subjects of her Majesty, and of her august ally the Emperor of the French, shall and may, during such hostilities, freely trade at and with all ports and places wheresoever situate in the dominions of China, and also with all persons whomsoever, as well subjects of the Emperor of China as others residing or trading within any part of the dominions of the said Emperor.

And it is further ordered and declared that if any Chinese ship or vessel shall be captured or taken by any of her Majesty's vessels or forces, having on board any merchandise or goods being the *bona fide* property of any subject or subjects of her Majesty, or of her august ally the Emperor of the French, such merchandise or goods shall not be subject or liable to be condemned as prize, but shall, on the proof of such property as aforesaid, be restored to the owner or owners thereof; provided always, and it is hereby ordered, that this order shall not apply, or be construed, deemed, or taken to operate to or apply to or in favour of contraband of war, or to trading in supply of, or dealing with, any articles or things which it may be declared by her Majesty and her august ally shall be deemed and taken as contraband of war, or to any trading or attempt to trade with places subject to effect blockade by the ships or fleets of her Majesty and her august ally, or either of them; and it is further ordered that her Majesty's officers and subjects, and especially her Majesty's courts and officers exercising any prize jurisdiction, to take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RUMOURED RESIGNATION.

A contemporary, usually possessing excellent information—the *Scotsman*—states that Mr. Gladstone is about to resign the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; and adds, with some reserve, that the reason assigned for the step is a difference of opinion which has arisen between Mr. Gladstone and the majority of his colleagues as to the course proper to be taken by the Government in consequence of the rejection of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill by the House of Lords. The statement of our contemporary is not well founded. Mr. Gladstone has not resigned, nor is there any reason for supposing that he is about to resign. The cause which is put forward as the ground upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer desires to separate himself from his colleagues has not yet arisen, for the Government has not settled what course ought to be adopted, nor are they likely to consider the question before the Committee on Precedents shall have made its report. It is quite true that a difference of opinion has arisen in the committee respecting the nature of the steps which the House of Commons should adopt, and we believe rumour is not wrong in stating that Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Bright constitute a minority who are in favour of a more practical assertion of the rights of the House of Commons than the remaining number of the committee are inclined to assent to. But the report yet remains unsettled, and it would be quite premature on the part of the Government to enter upon the question until the Select Committee of the House shall have stated its views. We may add our strong belief that when the Government come to settle what is the proper course to take the decision will be arrived at without any difference tending to Ministerial dislocation.—*Globe.*

CRICKET.

UNITED ALL IRELAND ELEVEN v. EIGHTEEN OF IRELAND.

This match will be played to-morrow and Saturday; play to commence precisely at eleven o'clock. Great interest is excited as to the result of this match, as the United Eleven will meet such a strong team that it is generally supposed they will not be able to compete successfully against such formidable odds.

A military band, by the kind permission of the officers, will be in attendance.

We understand this Eleven will leave Dublin on the 30th July, to play a series of matches, commencing with Belfast, playing against 22 of the North of Ireland, proceeding thence to Scotland, to play two matches—viz., against 18 of Glasgow, and 16 North of Scotland.

There are signs of great activity and enterprise amongst the cricketers of Ireland, and they certainly augur well for the prosperity of the game throughout the country, for we have little doubt that when once the game becomes well known, from properly balanced matches, which cause interest from the uncertainty of the result, they will draw spectators, and thus, by degrees, will excite emulation, and advance the spread of the game.

We think that Mr. Lawrence, of the Phoenix Club, deserves all praise and encouragement, for his unceasing perseverance and enterprise, which is, at last, though in far too small measure, receiving some appreciation, as testified by the increased number of members this year. He has engaged the All England Eleven to come over the first week in September to play 22 of Ireland; but we hope that the gentlemen of Ireland will not allow him to undergo the great risk incurred from the necessary expense of bringing over such renowned players.

The following are the names of the United All Ireland Eleven:—

George Barry, Esq.
A. Brennan, Esq.
E. H. Kinahan, Esq.
Geo. Kinahan, Esq.
J. P. Mahaffy, Esq.
G. B. Pennell, Esq.
Thomas Quinn, Esq.
J. Roberts, Esq.
S. Arthur, Esq.
P. Doyle.
C. Lawrence.

DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Traffic return for week ended 24th inst.:—Passengers and mails, £869 9s. 8d.; merchandise, live stock, &c., £443 0s. 3d.; total, £1,312 9s. 11d. Corresponding week last year:—Passengers and mails, £835 15s. 4d.; merchandise, live stock, &c., £357 4s. 1d.; total, £1,193 19s. 5d.

BOOTERSTOWN SCHOOLHOUSE.—A meeting on behalf of the Booterstown Auxiliary to the Protestant Orphan Society will be held in the Booterstown Schoolhouse, Cross-avenue, this (Thursday) evening, at seven o'clock, when a deputation will attend, and give interesting details of the progress and working of the institution.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR IN ERRIS (DISTRICT OF DUNKEEGHAN).

Dublin, 25th June, 1860.

Having recently visited the district in Erris on behalf of the poor of which I ventured to appeal to you, it affords me very sincere gratification to state that the relief sent there through your means has been of great and essential benefit, and nearly, if not altogether, adequate to the wants of that particular district. I am happy to say that the seed oats and potatoes were immediately planted, and are now presenting a most luxuriant appearance. Indeed, I never saw the crops in that locality looking better. Fish were abundant, and on the day I was in Broadhaven, the 18th inst., numerous boats were engaged in fishing, and some came alongside offering gurnets at 2s. per hundred, and their crews spoke in strong terms of gratitude for the cargo of meal sent there, and but for which, they felt assured, provisions would have been extremely dear. I hope that it will be distinctly understood that I know nothing of any other district but that of Dunkeeghan; there may be distress elsewhere, but in that district I am decidedly of opinion that the funds placed by you at my disposal are ample to meet the wants of the people until their crops come in. When all the meal is expended, a considerable balance will remain in my hands, and which I purpose distributing to the greatest losers, but not until I am fully satisfied more provisions are not required. Should I, however, unfortunately be mistaken, I have no doubt any appeal I may make will be promptly and liberally responded to.

I have altogether, until now, declined to notice the observations made by the Parish Priest of Belmullet, upon the plan I have pursued for affording relief. I am not answerable to that gentleman for my proceedings. I shall act, and continue to act, to the best of my judgment, being conscious of the rectitude of my own intentions, and believing the course I have pursued to have been sound, and calculated to do the greatest amount of good, and to have been far more prudent than any indiscriminate gratuitous issue of provisions. Upon this subject I append a copy of a letter from a highly respectable resident gentleman.

I cannot conclude without returning my sincere thanks to those who have been so kind as to entrust their subscriptions to me for the relief which, at the time, was so much needed.

JAMES DOMBRAIN.

"Inver, Tuesday Evening, June 19th, 1860.

"MY DEAR SIR,—In accordance with the few hurried lines I wrote this morning, and the work being over, I hasten to reply to your note, relating to the cargo of meal humanely and generously sent by Sir James Dombrain, for the relief of the distress in this country.

"Firstly,—then, as to what the cargo 'accomplished.' My opinion is, it effected much good, and realised the purposes for which it was intended.

"The seed supplied the means to many of tilling land which otherwise, I am told, must have remained waste.

"The meal stored in the neighbourhood afforded a convenient depot for the supply at a time, I must add, when it was really required. Of the quality, as I am a bad judge of meal, I must only relate circumstances connected with it. From the day the cargo arrived, up to the present moment, I have not heard a single individual complain. On the contrary, my tenants, workmen, and others, to whom I gave what I got from you, praised it as nice, clean, well-tasted meal.

"On the 17th May, I bought from you for my tenants a ton and a half of the meal, and the price I paid was at the rate of £1 3s 9d the bag of two and a half cwt.; at subsequent periods, up to 11th June, I got about 15 cwt. more, and your charge was still the same.

"I am not well versed in mercantile matters, and would be loath to give my opinion about the probable price of Indian meal, if the cargo had not been sent.

"I shall, however, state price paid up to the time the vessel reached here, and the present charge for the bag of 2 cwt.—viz., £4 8s., about 17th May, now £1. This statement refers only to the prices charged here; it does not include Belmullet price, about which I know nothing since your cargo arrived. With reference to the transaction being remunerative to you, I will only say I do not see how it could have been so, unless, indeed, the trouble, anxiety, and annoyance you accepted, and creditably worked through, for the benefit of the poor, be considered the recompense.

"I am an humble but independent member of society. As such I beg to tender you my thanks and congratulations on your charitable and very successful efforts on behalf of the poor. And of Sir James Dombrain I will observe, he has well earned, and deserves (what I should hope he has) the gratitude of the country for his (most certainly) disinterested generosity and valuable assistance in the efforts made to ameliorate the unhappy condition to which the people, for the most part, were reduced by the visitations of the last winter.—Believe me, my dear sir, faithfully yours,

"J. P. BLAKE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Blackrock, June 27th, 1860.

SIR,—In your report of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the South Dublin Workhouse, in the IRISH TIMES of last Friday, the 22nd inst., a letter from the Poor Law Commissioners appears, which imputes to me a charge neither founded in fact or truth.

May I, then, request that, as you published the charge against me, you will, on the ground of simple justice to me, also please to publish in the IRISH TIMES my answer to that charge which I hereby send you.—And you will much oblige, Sir, your humble servant,

JOHN MACHUGH.

"THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH.

"Blackrock, Dublin, 26th June, 1860.

"DEAR SIR,—You had the goodness to publish on the 16th inst., a short note, which I addressed to the Poor-Law Commissioners; and I will feel obliged by your having the following note, which I address to the same persons, in reply to their letter, which appears in the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the South Dublin Union, on Thursday, the 21st, inserted in the "Catholic Telegraph," at your earliest convenience.—I remain, dear Sir, your humble servant,

"JOHN MACHUGH.

"TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF POOR-LAW IN IRELAND.

"SIRS,—I addressed to you a note on the 14th inst., in order to direct your attention to the fact that scenes of outrage and harsh treatment of female paupers, by the men servants of the South Dublin Union Poor house, is not of recent date, nor confined to the late scandalous occurrence; but on the contrary, it would appear to, unfortunately, be a part of a system of long and inveterate standing in that union.

"You, Sirs, in your letter of the 20th inst., addressed to the clerk of that union, said:—'The records of this (the Poor-Law Office) Department which were examined, not containing any account of the facts alleged, the Commissioners caused inquiry to be made by their inspector, Mr. Otway, and they find that the entire charge is a fabrication, no such search having been made at any time, and no order of the Commissioners prohibiting the use of stays having any existence.'

"Now, let it be observed, in the first place, that it is not at all likely that the servants and officers attached to the South Dublin Union years ago—for it was not to a recent, but to a period of some years ago I alluded—it is, I say, not likely that the documents testifying to such shameful conduct would have been preserved by the very men whose opprobrium they would record. No; it is much more likely that such documents never were recorded; or, if they ever had any existence, that they would have been thrown aside so that the reprehensible outrage might be hushed up.

"Now, I take leave to tell you, Sirs, that my statement is not, as you presume to say, a fabrication; but, on the contrary, that the fact was communicated to me by a gentleman of the most irreproachable honour and probity, holding a distinguished position in society—revered and respected by all who enjoy the pleasure and privilege of his acquaintance—and not a Roman Catholic. This gentleman said he had the statement from a pauper female of the said poorhouse.

"And, if I might ask, as I do, is your mere assertion of your having ordered a search for documents, and without any other guarantee, as to the person who made the alleged search: their diligence and fitness for such a long and laborious search amongst the documents, papers, and multitudinous records of the South Dublin Poorhouse, during a period of some ten or more years, is no trifling task, as is evident, and which would require the attention and labour, not of one individual, Mr. Otway, and only during, perhaps, half a day, or a few hours, applied in this case by that gentleman. Hence is your assertion, in this case, worthy of credit? No; it is simply impossible. It is quite evident that your statement is the real fabrication, and that my case is true.

"No, Sirs, I did not invent; neither did I fabricate anything; and I am prepared to communicate the authority for my statement to Sir Robert Shaw, Bart.—the highly respected and impartial chairman of the South Dublin Poorhouse, or to Mr. Maunsell, D.V. Chairman of said union.

"Besides, Sirs, when there is a question of credibility in disputed cases, the parties should come into court with washed hands, before any credit can be given to their assertions. Let us, then, see how far, and what amount of credibility is due to any allegations made either by you or Mr. Otway.

"To say nothing of the flagitious and cruel treatment inflicted on that much injured gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Fox, just listen to the accusations of misstatements and false reports brought against you by one of the guardians at the last meeting of the Board of Guardians, upon Thursday, the 21st inst. Mark well, reader, the words of the guardian, Mr. Place; he said, referring to the letter of the Commissioners with regard to the seven convict girls—that letter was a tissue of misstatements. For instance, they stated in their letter that Mary Keely was sixteen years of age, and was first admitted into the house on the 30th of June, 1855. On referring to the records of the house he found that the girl was only fifteen years of age, and that on the 27th of June, three days before the Commissioners said she was first admitted, she was sent to gaol for some offence committed in the house; and after undergoing forty-eight hours' imprisonment, she returned to the workhouse on the 30th of June. (Hear, hear.) This was nearly two months after her first admission. Aye too the veracious Commissioners stated in their written letter that this was the date of her first admission! Ah! does it not look like a little fabrication. The Commissioners had snubbed the matron some time ago for exaggeration; but he—this honest poor law guardian—would now convict them of the grossest exaggeration.' They—Messrs. Les Commissionaires—stated everything in the most unfair manner. They said that that girl took her discharge thirteen several times; and in fact insinuated, 'that she went out voluntarily for immoral purposes.'

"What was the fact? Of the thirteen times referred to, she was sent out eight times to be imprisoned for various periods, for offences committed in the house. Therefore, she had not left voluntarily, as stated by the Commissioners, 'for immoral purposes.' But, it is only another essay at fabrication by Messrs. Les Commissionaires.' 'These mischievous statements,' continues this upright Poor Law Guardian, 'affecting these unfortunate girls, were made behind their backs when they had no opportunity to refute or explain them.' And this is called justice, aye, justice, indeed, according to our Poor Law Commissioners; to accuse and condemn persons without affording them an opportunity to defend themselves.

"The next girl they referred to, was Jane O'Neil, who they stated, was sixteen years of age, when first admitted.

"This was wrong, also; she was but twelve. They, also, said she was admitted in 1855, whereas she was first admitted in September, 1850. They—Messrs. Les Commissionaires (discreet, too highly paid officials, one has the enormous sum of £2,000, and the other £1,500 a year, besides the salaries paid to the chief and assistant clerks, poor law inspectors, &c., &c.—all strangers—not Irishmen, either Catholic or Protestant)—said she went out ten times with the same immoral object, as insinuated in the other case. He repeated that if those poor girls were present they might be able to explain what they had done, and it was very unfair to assail them in their absence.

"Mr. Austin said that those statements, now said to be incorrect, had been furnished to the Commissioners from the books of the workhouse.

"Mr. Place denied that the statements were taken from the books, which told a very different tale. The Commissioners had sent Mr. Robinson, one of their inspectors, who spent a couple of hours in making his investigation, which, if properly made, would have taken more time and trouble. Well, now Sirs, who will, or, in truth, could believe that the person, Mr. Otway, ordered, as you say, to make a search amongst the innumerable records, documents, and papers, accumulating during a number of years in the department of the Poor Law offices, and in the offices of the South Dublin Workhouse—could have employed the time and trouble required for such a necessarily tedious and laborious task; or that any one individual could, by any possibility, accomplish such a job so as to induce any person to give any credit to such a tale, always excepting yourselves, the Poor Law Commissioners?

"But let us still hear Mr. Place. He says—'He complained that the Commissioners should have endorsed these statements'—made by Inspector Robinson—'without giving the Board (of Guardians) an opportunity of inquiring into them. It showed that separate inquiries were utterly worthless. There were several other misstatements in the letter of the Commissioners, but he did not think it necessary to refer to them, inasmuch as he had already said more than enough to prove that the *Commissioners'* report could not be depended upon.'

"Well, after this exposure of the wilful misstatements, the false and unfounded fabrications made by themselves, and their inspectors, and subscribed to and endorsed by these Commissioners, who will not at once conclude that the Commissioners of Poor Law stand convicted of these misstatements and misrepresentations?

"I am, Sirs, your humble servant,

"JOHN MACHUGH

"Chaplain to the Hospital of Jervis-street, Dublin."

IN RE M'KENNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

28, Lower Ormond-quay, June 27, 1860.

SIR,—Will you allow me to correct two slight errors in your report of the above case, in this day's paper?

1st. The bankrupt *did* obtain his certificate more than two years ago, and

2nd. I am the agent of the bankrupt, and Mr. Mathews of Mr. Henry Thomas Walsh, against whom the motion was decided, with costs.—Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL GERRARD.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—On last Friday evening, about 11½ p.m., I was asked by a friend to look with my refractor at a star which was seen in a chink of the otherwise cloudy sky, directly under the pole star, near the horizon (I mean where the pole star ought to be, as there was no clear place but this one). We first looked out, and with the naked eye saw an appearance comet-like to my eye as Dr. Donati's comet was during the first week of its visibility (to the naked eye). As I was pointing the telescope to the object the chink in the clouds closed, and the sky then presented a most unpromising appearance, so after waiting for an hour we abandoned the search. As to its position, it was, as I said before, nearly under the pole star; if we suppose a line drawn vertically from the pole star to the horizon, and that line divided into three equal parts, the comet might be situate where the lower and middle parts met. It seemed due north, but might have been a shade to westward of the line. It must be remembered that my friend and I only got a glance at it, as we were trying to have the glass ready in time.—I am, sir, yours sincerely,

JOHN M. STOTHARD.

P.S.—I enclose my card. I may mention that the object had a visible tail, which was nearly erect, and pointed from the sun. J. S.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this society took place yesterday, at their rooms, in William-street—

Mr. DENIS FLANAGAN in the chair.

Mr. Brady, the Secretary, having handed in the renewed subscription of Mr. Charles M'Gauran, £1 2s. 6d., said that in obedience to the instructions he had received on that day week, he had to report having communicated with a good many of the Irish representatives in reference to the Wine Licensing Bill which had been introduced on the previous evening, and to the great surprise of every member of the trade, when they bore in mind the promise which had been held out in the early part of the session to the effect that the Bill would not be extended to Ireland for the present. That promise or declaration, to a certain extent, disarmed the strong opposition which existed against the measure. And now when their ranks were somewhat broken, and when there was less chance to resist the measure with effect, it was introduced. Mr. Vincent Scully was kind enough to send them a copy of the bill on the first opportunity. The Attorney-General and Sir Edward Grogan also followed in the same wake. He (the secretary) had also some communication with a gentleman who, he considered, was deserving of the thanks of the society—namely, Mr. Hennessey, who, upon the introduction of the bill, on Tuesday night, was the only Irish representative present, and, consequently, the only one of them who raised his voice and protested against extending this measure to Ireland. He perceived, also, by the newspapers, that that gentleman took a very active part on Monday night in opposing the bill, and he opposed it with good reason, upon the ground that no copy of the bill had yet reached the hands of the Irish members, and that most of them were absent from the House. He (the secretary) had also to mention that Mr. Maguire opposed the bill, as did also several other Irish members; but, unfortunately, a large number of them voted in favour of it. Mr. Hennessey had written them a letter upon the subject, which he felt great pleasure in reading:—

"26th June, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,—I made an ineffectual effort last night to stop the progress of the Irish Wine Licensing Bill. Unfortunately, most of the Irish members who were present expressed their approval of the bill, and I thought it expedient to reserve my chief assault on the measure till the motion for going into committee. I shall then move the rejection of the bill; in the meantime, you might do good service by enlisting the support of all the Irish members with whom you have influence. The committee is fixed for Monday.—Yours, faithfully,

J. POPE HENNESSY.

B. Brady, Esq.

Mr. Brady resumed by saying he thought that Mr. Hennessy's advice should be acted on without delay. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that there was no opposition of any kind from Ireland to the principle of the measure, and therefore he said it was that he was pressing it on. Now, that excuse should be taken from him, and he should be at once shown that there was an opposition to the bill in Ireland, and a real one. Were he (the secretary) to dwell upon the evils which would be inflicted upon the trade, and upon society in general, by the passing of this measure, he would have to occupy much more of their time upon this occasion than he intended to do. However, he would say that they were now, and had for many years, been suffering from a class of persons called licensed spirit grocers, many of whom, he admitted, were respectable men, and conducted their establishments in a proper manner; but, at the same time, there were others of that class who notoriously carried on their trade in a manner for which they were not licensed, and under the very eyes of the police. It was admitted that the citizens of Dublin had a large organised police force—perhaps the largest in the United Kingdom, considering the population of the city; yet it was an indisputable fact that there were some 80 or 90 of the houses alluded to doing business at all hours, from the closing hour on Saturday night until Monday morning.

Mr. Carey, the president of the society, remarked that the conduct of such persons was most shameful, and that every effort should be made by the authorities to suppress it.

Mr. Brady (the secretary)—It was a common thing to see persons, during the prohibited hours, staggering about, having a short time before procured the drink which brought them to that state, and the police were utterly unable to suppress the evil. One of the superintendents had lately stated to the Recorder that the reason why prosecutions were not instituted against such persons was, that from the complicated nature of the law they could not get convictions. Hence it was that they were permitted to go on unchecked. It was also to be observed that there was no such class of traders in England, and that, under all the circumstances of the case, it was clear that the introduction of another class of traders, in addition to the one referred to, would be productive of the greatest evils.

The Chairman observed that the spirit grocers were, in his opinion, a worse class than that contemplated by the bill.

Mr. Carey (the president)—Not a bit.

Mr. Brady resumed by saying he considered their friend of the *Freeman's Journal* very remiss in not having called the attention of the public to the evils of this measure before this; and, at the same time, he should mention that one of the best and ablest articles which he had read for a long time upon the subject had appeared in the IRISH TIMES, of Thursday. (Hear, hear.) That article was conceived in the proper spirit, and placed the matter exactly in the point of view in which the public and members of Parliament should look at it. It showed, with the utmost clearness and precision, that the houses licensed under the bill would become houses for the sale of spirits—(hear, hear)—and that a new class of tipplers would be created by it. Respectable females and children could be induced to go into these refreshment-houses, and would acquire a taste for spirituous liquors which they could, no doubt, improve upon. After tasting the strong and highly-brandied wines which were now being imported into this country, they would soon after proceed to houses where liquors of a stronger kind were sold, and would finish their career in a manner by no means creditable.

Mr. Carey (the president) said he hoped the Irish ladies would have too much regard for their characters to enter any of those confectioners' shops in which wine was sold, and he would say, as the Recorder said when a gentleman in Grafton-street sought a licence for a restaurant, "We have not yet arrived at the refinement which exists in Paris, and I hope we never shall." He (Mr. Carey) had no doubt but that the Irish ladies would have too great a sense of prudence to enter any place in which spirits were sold under the disguise of wine. Mr. Carey then referred to the 27th section of the act in question, which says:—"If any person licenced to retail wine under this act shall receive into, or keep or have in his possession in any cellar, room, or place entered for storing, keeping, or retailing wine or any spirits, he shall, in addition to all other penalties, forfeit the sum of £50, which shall be denominated an excise penalty, and all spirits found in any such entered cellar, room, or place, shall be forfeited; and on conviction of any such licensed person in any penalty, for having spirits in his possession, or for selling or retailing spirits, the licence of such person for retailing wine shall become null and void." Now, he (Mr. Carey) contended that this act would place these parties in the same position as the spirit grocers, who, in 1832, when prosecuted for selling spirits, threw up barricades, and thereby defeated the prosecuting parties, because they were entered as licensed only for the shop. The whiskey, however, was to be found in the back part of the premises, and any officer was refused admission to this part of the premises. The very same thing would occur again, if under this bill parties were allowed to keep spirits in a part of the house not entered in the revenue books. Mr. Carey also referred to the 29th section of the new bill, and commented upon the absurdity of it, for the first part of that section limits the selling of liquor between 7 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock at night, while in the after part it states that the parties shall not keep open between one and four o'clock in the morning. He also referred to the third section of the bill, which, he said, would lead to as gross bribery on the part of the police as that which existed before the year 1838, when, before any one could obtain a licence it was necessary to visit a certain woman in Dawson-street, a go-between, and pay her £7 before it was possible to obtain a certificate from a magistrate. It there was such a thing in the police force of the present day as a superintendent with an "itchy palm," the clause in question would afford him the finest opportunity to gratify his venality.

Some further observations were made by Mr. Carey, the secretary, and other members of the society, in condemnation of the proposed bill, which it was resolved that a special meeting of the committee should be held this day for the purpose of adopting the most efficient measures to defeat the bill.

The meeting then adjourned.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held this day—

H. J. M'FARLANE, Esq., in the chair.

The following guardians attended:—J. Norwood, V.C.; B. Norwood, J.P.; Captain Lindsay, D.L., J.P.; J. O'Brien, J.P.; Messrs. Hyndman, Arkins, Butler, Thorp, King, Flanagan, Ingram, Young, Cosgrave, and Dooley.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on previous Saturday, 1,676; admitted during last week, 78; discharged 31; died 9; remaining on Saturday, June 23rd, 1,654.

ORPHAN AND DESERTED CHILDREN.

Captain Lindsay said one of the provisions of the new Poor Law Bill ordered that the guardians of unions should be allowed, if they thought fit, to send out orphan and deserted children to the country up to the age of five years. The old law throughout the counties allowed presentments to be made annually up to the age of twelve years. If they were only allowed to be sent out up to the age of five years, some at the expiration of that term would most likely send the children back to the house, and some would, perhaps, from their kind feelings, keep them. Five years was a critical age for children, and he (Captain Lindsay) was very much inclined to think that if they might have the power to extend that period up to twelve years, if they thought fit, it would be very much for the benefit of the children themselves, and probably also for the house itself, for at that age the nurses might have become attached to the children, and not let them go back to the workhouse. If they were of that opinion, the chairman might send a resolution of this sort to Mr. Cardwell—"Moved—That it is the opinion of the guardians of the North Dublin Union that the provision in Mr. Cardwell's Poor Law Amendment Bill permitting guardians to pay for deserted and orphan children outside the house, up to five years of age, might be extended to twelve years, with great advantage to the health and prospects of the children, and with economy to the ratepayers, as such children would, in all probability, never seek further workhouse relief."

Mr. Thorp seconded the resolution with the greatest pleasure. He said it was an admirable one.

Mr. Arkins said there was scarcely any man in Dublin who had so much knowledge of the working of orphan charities as he. There was scarcely a parish in Dublin that had not one or two of them. Those children were sent into the country, and the sum paid was £3, or a sum certainly not exceeding £4 per year for their support, and £1 for clothing. They went to the National Schools in the day, and when they went home in the evening they were engaged in domestic occupations, and became part and parcel of the family of their nurses. He himself reared and educated sixty-four children of the kind in that way, supporting them by collecting pence, and taking a theatre for their benefit occasionally. Of these sixty-four children some had become great men, and would not salute him in the street. Some of them had even become Poor Law Guardians. When they were bound out to trades, and were not well treated, they went back to the places where they were reared, and often became very good citizens. He met one of them, named Stoker, a few days before, who had twenty-four shillings per week, and while in London lately he was followed by a man whom he found to be another of his *proteges*, named Brophy, whom he had bound out to a barber. He walloped the barber, and bound himself to the man in whose family he had been nursed, and was now in the receipt of £3 per week in Paris. If these children were contaminated in the workhouses—and he did not mean anything disparaging to the workhouses, but bad boys and girls would come in to them, and their children would see their bad example. Moreover, if they were in the country, they would not run the risk of ophthalmia or scarlatina. The measure would also, by keeping them from the workhouse, provide more room for casual comers to the union. He was most happy to give it his fullest and heartiest support.

Mr. Hyndman also thought five years too critical a time of life to bring children into the union. He thought the provision would be very desirable if the expense were not too great when contrasted with that of keeping the children in the workhouse. He would even be inclined to risk that enterprise in consideration of the great benefit conferred on the children.

Mr. Ingram agreed fully in what was said by Captain Lindsay about the probable relief to be given to the ratepayers by the measure. From his experience of deserted children, he thought it very likely these children would never be sent back to the workhouse after being left at nurse till the age of twelve years. In Thomas' parish, the other day, the nurses said they would much rather keep the children.

Mr. Flanagan thought their education would not be taken care of properly.

Captain Lindsay said the relieving-officer would take care of that.

The Chairman said it would be looked after by the clergymen of the parishes.

Mr. Arkins said the children he had reared had all been living at Clondalkin and Lucan, and they all went to school. The parish priest of Clondalkin saw that they went to school, and to catechism on Sundays.

The Chairman said he had to glance over a bill shown to Mr. Cardwell, and it contained the same machinery for this end as that of the Catholic and Protestant charities.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Before the board adjourning, Mr. Lingen, a guardian of a Welsh board, after thanking the guardians for their courtesy to him, bore testimony to the great attention paid to the poor, and to the great cleanliness, &c., of their house.

THE WEATHER IN KILKENNY.—There are just now some more hopeful indications than hitherto of the coming of seasonable weather; nevertheless, we had several heavy showers yesterday (Tuesday), with sunshine between. A few fine days are very badly wanted at present for the saving of the hay crop, which, we fear, is likely to suffer considerably from the constant moisture.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—On Monday evening a melancholy accident occurred in Dean-street, in this city, resulting in the death by drowning of a child, aged two years and a half, the son of a man named James M'Cann. It appears that the youthful deceased, having found his way into his father's yard, was there engaged at play, when he accidentally fell into a tan-pit, and was drowned before the circumstance was discovered. The father got the body out with as little delay as possible, and every restorative was tried, but without effect, life having already fled. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, by T. Izod, Esq., county coroner, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

CLEW BAY REGATTA.—It is probable that this regatta will come off in August, instead of September, this year. The promoters can rely on the support of the public. It is hoped that Clew Bay Regatta will be rendered more attractive every succeeding year.

FIFESHIRE—STRIKE OF MINERS.—We reported a few days ago that the colliers at Cuttlehill Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Henderson, Wallace, & Co., had resumed work, and have now to add that Halbeath Colliery, also belonging to that company, has again resumed working, the men having made nothing by the strike, but suffered the loss of two weeks' work.—*Scotsman.*

The prospectus of a new penny journal, called the *Ayrshire Times*, of which the first number is to appear on Wednesday, the 11th July, has just been issued.

A SALMON WITH AN INCONVENIENT APPENDAGE.—A few days ago, a salmon was caught at the Raik fishing at the mouth of Dee, immediately eastward of the Battery, with a hook fixed in its shoulder, and attached thereto between 20 and 30 feet of line. The fish weighed between 11 and 12lb., and was in capital condition. The hook stuck into its body is one of the largest flies used for rod fishing; and though the men at the station broke off several feet in trying its strength, 23 feet yet remain attached to the hook, which had evidently been in the salmon's shoulder for a very considerable time. And yet with the hook and the long "linel" attached, the creature could afford, if not "to laugh," to enjoy life, and "grow fat."—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

JUVENILE RIFLE CORPS.—A lot of youngsters have, on several evenings this week, caused much amusement in the Butts, by mimicking the evolutions of the Rochdale rifle corps. They have chosen for their captain a youth named Howe, who has perhaps seen eight summers, and who, with his tin sword, inspires very young civilians with some degree of awe. The juvenile privates obey their officer with promptitude and precision, and are quite unmoved by the comments of bystanders, who good-humouredly give way when the young mimic soldiers march.—*Rochdale Pilot.*

GUNBOATS.—The contract with Messrs. Green in 1855, which has been laid on the table of the House of Commons, stipulates for vessels to be built in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and with good, sound, and proper materials, to be approved by the Government inspectors; and if any materials or workmanship should be deemed defective, unsound, improper or insufficient by the inspectors, the defect and insufficiency should be forthwith amended to their satisfaction. During the building of the gunboats there were two inspectors at the yard for part of the time, and but one for the other part, in addition to which the inspecting officer of the Controller of the Navy's Department was constantly going his rounds. In the beginning of 1858 the Coquette, one of these vessels, was examined, and several parts of the planking were found completely rotten and the remainder extensively tainted with dry rot. Early in the present year the Caroline, another of Messrs. Green's vessels, was reported as having very extensive defects, timbers very sappy and rotten, fillings generally defective, and also the outside planking; some of the planks were not worked close to the timbers, and not well fastened; very few bolts in the bottom were clinched, many of them being too short." The Admiralty return which gives them particulars states that there is no record in the office of any document or correspondence respecting the inability of Messrs. Green to procure seasoned timber.

THE GOLD MINES OF SIBERIA.—The *Irkoutsk Gazette* publishes an interesting account of the working of the gold mines in Eastern Siberia in the year 1859. The quantity of gold extracted was upwards of 1,134 pouds (the poud is nearly 34lbs.). This was 87 pouds less than in 1858. The number of companies occupied in extracting gold was 160, and there were employed 36,112 men and 573 women belonging to the Government of Siberia, and 5,061 men and 29 women from Great Russia. The total number was nearly 5,000 fewer than in the preceding year, and the falling off was noticed by the dearness of provisions. In the course of the year 1,077 men engaged took to flight, but 500 of them were captured, and 545 persons died. The number of horses employed was 13,284.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

His honour sat at 11 o'clock.

The Attorney-General v. Evans.

In this case an application was made that the receiver should, out of the rents in his hands as such receiver, pay a sum of £100 to the respondent, said being due as one year's head rent of the lands of Carrigkenny, in the petition mentioned, up to and from the 7th June, 1860, and the after gales as the same should become due. The question in the case arose under the 10th Vic., c. 32. Over £500 were advanced for the purpose of draining the lands by Mr. Fielding. The property in question is situate in the county Limerick, and contains about 700 acres, held under a fee-farm grant from the respondent, Evans, bearing date the 7th June, 1845, and made under the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, at a rent of £100 per annum. It appears that by an order of the 25th July, 1860, a receiver was appointed, who was directed to pay the rents after deducting therefrom all the necessary costs consequent thereon, and, also after payment of all out-goings in respect of any charges and incumbrances having priority under the Drainage Act. The question in the case was whether Michael Evans, the landlord, was entitled to priority in respect of his rent over the drainage rent-charge. The question depended principally on the 30th section of 10th Vic., chap. 32, by which act it was enacted that the rent charge should take priority of all charges and incumbrances whatsoever, and whensoever, save and except quit rent, and rent charge in lieu of tithes. Counsel contended, on behalf of the petitioner, that the rent was a charge or incumbrance, the respondent denying this, and contending that the rent was a reservation by the landlord, not a charge or incumbrance by the tenant within the meaning of the act.

The Master of the Rolls considered the question raised by the notice and cross-notice was one of considerable importance, and he would therefore take time to consider it before pronouncing his judgment.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Milliken v. Sharpe.

This was an action instituted to recover damages for an alleged diversion of water from the plaintiff's mill. The plaintiff, Mr. Milliken, is the owner of a cutlery mill on the River Dodder, near Kimmage, and the defendant, Mr. Sharpe, is the proprietor of a corn mill, situate higher up on the same stream. The plaintiff complained that some few years ago the defendant deepened, or caused to be deepened, the current of one of the waste mill races from his own mill, the consequence of which was that the supply of water to the plaintiff's pond was greatly diminished, and he was, accordingly, rendered unable to work his mill. The case was tried some few terms since, and a verdict was obtained for the defendant. An application was made for a new trial, on the ground of newly-discovered evidence in support of the plaintiff's case, and the present trial was granted. The details were of a most uninteresting character. The case has not yet concluded.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon; Mr. Joy, Q.C.; and Mr. Henry Fitzgibbon. Attorney—Mr. J. Carmichael.

Counsel for the defendant—The Solicitor-General; Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.; and Mr. Sidney. Attorney—Mr. F. Lawler.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Robert Mecredy v. D. and T. Fitzgerald.

At the sitting of the court, evidence for the defence was proceeded with.

Mr. J. C. Joseph, T.C., examined—He stated he was a juror on the trial of the Assignees of Kelly v. Bolland, in the Queen's Bench; he read the report of the case which appeared in the *Freeman* the day after the trial; it struck him when reading it that it was one of the most accurate reports he ever read, except that it was not full. The Chief Justice did say "that the grossest villany, artifice, and contrivance had been resorted to by those acting in the name of the defendant to intimidate and persecute Mr. Kelly;" the Chief Justice, in his opinion, said a great deal more than was reported; he said "such a tissue of falsehood he never heard strung together in his life."

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General—Never was connected with the reporting profession; did not take special notes of the Chief Justice's charge; cannot say whether it was Wednesday or Thursday the trial concluded; would not be surprised if he heard that what he read after the trial was not the report in question at all, because the Chief Justice said Kelly had been submitted to a most insulting and unjust cross-examination; cannot say whether Mr. Gawn Ball was examined at the trial; the jury expressed their opinion that it was the most disgraceful transaction they ever stood over—(laughter)—turned round and said so to his brother jurors; it was too wide a question to ask him whether he spoke loud enough to be heard by a reporter.

Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, one of the defendants, was examined by Mr. Morris—He was employed by a Mr. Wardell, in June 1859, to act for the assignees of Denis Kelly; was present in the Queen's Bench when Mr. Macdonough stated the case; there was no allusion made by him to Mr. Mecredy, did not give any instructions to counsel to refer to Mr. Mecredy at any stage of the trial; up to the cross-examination of Mrs. Blake, the name of Mr. Mecredy had not been introduced into the case; she first mentioned him; Darley was the attorney for Mr. Bolland, until after the trial; he put himself forward in the affidavits which were made by him in the Landed Estates Court, as the *bona fide* holder of the mortgage; after the cross-examination of Mrs. Blake the Chief Justice said—"*Ab hoc disce omnes.*" [Counsel read the affidavits in question.] The Chief Justice said that the affidavits did not come up to the statement of the witness; there was nothing in them which might not be honestly stated by a person who filled the position of Bolland; after Mrs. Blake's cross-examination, the Lord Chief Justice asked Mr. Armstrong would he go further with the case, and he applied for liberty to re-examine that lady; he did re-examine her; and after which he threw down his brief, and said he would not go further with the case; the Chief Justice then said that Mr. Brereton had undertaken in the commencement of the case to prove that Kane had been dragged, but neither that nor anything affecting on the character of Kelly had been proved—that Kelly had been accused of villany, artifice, and contrivance, but that it was all the other way; that he had to submit to the ordeal of a very trying and severe cross-examination, and that he had borne it with great propriety; that it was conspiring to injure and ruin Mr. Kelly; in my opinion the report in question is substantially a correct account of what took place, with the exception of the words, "insulting and unjust cross-examination;" there is another sentence in the report which I consider should be altered as follows—"Mr. Kelly was accused of every villany, artifice, and contrivance, but it was all the other side;" I endeavoured to procure the attendance of the Lord Chief Justice as a witness, but he peremptorily refused to come; I inspected the Chief Justice's note-book; Mr. Mecredy's partner also inspected it; I went to the *Freeman's Journal* Office in company with Mr. Kelly, to procure the insertion of the report in question; when I saw Mr. Gallaher, I told him a one-sided report, most injurious to the character of Mr. Kelly, had got into the paper, and that it was but common justice to Mr. Kelly to publish the report left at the office the previous evening; Mr. Gallaher asked me was it accurate, and I replied it was; Mr. Gallaher then said he would publish it; the day before the service of summons and plaint, Mr. Mecredy, plaintiff in this action, threatened me with proceedings.

Cross-examined—Immediately after I became attorney in the case, Mr. Mecredy informed me confidentially that Mr. Bolland was his trustee; I never made use of that information; I did make an affidavit to the effect that Bolland was a trustee for some one; on my oath I never included Mr. Mecredy, to the best of my knowledge, under the term "those acting on behalf of the defendants;" the alleged libel is Reddin's, my clerk's composition; he read the whole report aloud to me before it was published; I thought the report was so very much the same as that stated by the Lord Chief Justice, I did not think it necessary to make any corrections in it; Mr. Robert Mecredy was present during the trial; I saw him interfering in the conduct of the case; I swear positively that Mr. Mecredy's name was not mentioned, except by Mrs. Blake; I don't think Mr. Gallaher told me that some of the language in the report was very strong; never asked Donnelly to vouch the accuracy of the report; I never authorised any body to write to him on the subject; Donnelly told me that the Recorder wrote to him; my sole object in publishing the report was to vindicate Mr. Kelly's character.

At this stage of the case, his Lordship intimated that he should be absent for some time on important public business. He would, however, suggest to counsel on both sides whether they could not turn his absence to advantage. Mr. Fitzgerald stated expressly in his evidence that his only object in publishing this report was to vindicate Mr. Kelly from imputations which had been cast on him by a previous report in the *Freeman*; that during the whole trial his counsel did not mention the name of Mr. Mecredy, and that nothing was stated of him except by Mrs. Blake. This being the state of the case, he (the Chief Justice) would very much desire that the parties would consider before his return whether it was not a case in which the record might be withdrawn.

A Juror—The opinion expressed by your lordship has been more than once, during the course of the trial, been the subject of conversation in our body. We consider that not the slightest imputation has been cast on Mr. Mecredy's character by this report.

Mr. Robert Mecredy—Very well; I am satisfied, my lord.

Chief Justice—Let a juror be therefore withdrawn.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon said his colleagues and himself were very much obliged to his lordship for his suggestion. The result which had now taken place, counsel on both sides endeavoured to bring about before the case was brought into court.

Chief Justice—I am better pleased it has been settled in open court. There may have been unintentional inaccuracy in this report, because what the Chief Justice did say went to impute misconduct to the parties, and not to those acting in the name of the defendant. I am perfectly satisfied, from what I have heard in this case, that the mortgage was paid off, but there is no reason to suppose that at the time Mr. Mecredy purchased it he was aware it was a paid off mortgage. I am, therefore, perfectly satisfied with the result of this case; and it is a matter of very great satisfaction to me personally, on account of the respect which I entertain for the plaintiff and defendants, as officers of the court, that the matter has terminated.

The Solicitor-General—Mr. Mecredy's sole object in coming here was to put a stop to these rumours and reports, which are so injurious to a professional man.

A Juror—We are surprised the case was brought before us at all.

A juror was then withdrawn, the parties agreeing to pay the jury respectively.

Counsel for the plaintiff—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, and Mr. Dowse. Attorney—Mr. Mecredy. For the defendants—Messrs. Whiteside, Q.C., Macdonough, Q.C., and Morris. Attorneys—Messrs. Anderson and Lee.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

King v. Promoter Assurance Company.

This case—an action to recover the amount of two policies of insurance, effected by the company upon the life of a person named Stevenson—was resumed at the sitting of the court. The case has not yet concluded, but will probably terminate this (Thursday) evening.

COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Keatinge and a Special Jury.)

Wm. H. Hunt v. John Rochford.

This was a suit to establish the will of Colonel Gerald Rochford, late of Charlemont-street, in the city of Dublin. By the will he bequeathed all his property to his niece, Mrs. Ellen Hunt, wife of the plaintiff, subject to a certain annuity of £35 a year, payable to the testator's sister, Mrs. Susan Rochford. He had made a previous will in 1848, and a codicil in 1852. The will at present in dispute bears date the 13th August, 1858. His personal assets were sworn under £2,400, but he had other freehold property not included in that sum. The probate of the will was opposed by the testator's brother, Captain John Rochford, on the ground that it was not executed with the formalities prescribed by the statute of wills, that the deceased was not of testamentary capacity, and the depositions contained in the will were obtained by undue influence.

Dr. Ball, Q.C., opened the plaintiff's case, and detailed the facts as they appear.

Mr. Joshua Clarke, Q.C., addressed the jury for the defendant, and stated the testator was, undoubtedly, of unsound mind, and that this was evident, independently of any other testimony, from the fact that he had left his property to a lady who stood in no need of it, and away from those to whom he ought naturally to have bequeathed it.

Mr. Rochford, the younger brother of the testator, was examined to prove that the testator had been some time before his decease of unsound mind.

Some other evidence having been given,

The Jury intimated their minds were made up, and they found a verdict for the plaintiff, establishing the will, and the judge, by consent of the parties, granted probate.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Dr. Ball, Q.C.; Dr. Walsh, Q.C.; and Mr. Dames. Solicitor—Mr. O'Brien.

For the defendant—Mr. Joshua Clarke, Q.C.; and Dr. Townsend. Solicitor—Mr. Stuart.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re C. W. Pullen.

The insolvent was a cooper, residing in Clare-street, and was opposed by Mr. Darby, on the part of Mr. M'Nally, his landlord, for rent due for his lodgings. It was alleged the insolvent lived rather extravagantly, and that having been served with a notice, he would not leave the house.

Mr. M'Nally was examined to sustain the case.

Mr. Graves, on behalf of the insolvent, stated that before he was arrested he offered £5 in cash, and the word of a friend, and his offer would not be accepted unless he put his name to a note, which he would not do.

His Lordship was of opinion it was a case that ought to be settled, and postponed it until Tuesday next for that purpose.

In re Robert M'Cormack.

This case had been frequently before the court, and was adjourned for the purpose of effecting a settlement by the insolvent's wife, who had separate property worth about £200 a year.

Mr. Smith, instructed by Mr. Tully M'Kenny, on behalf of the insolvent, stated that Mrs. M'Cormack had offered to allocate a sum of £40 a year to pay her husband's debts, and any debts contracted by herself were paid. The insolvent's creditors, however, would not agree, and he should abide the judgment of the court. There was nothing of a fraudulent character in any of the debts.

His Lordship said that as regarded the debt due to Mr. Fairbairn, who opposed, there was no doubt the insolvent had obtained forbearance by an untrue representation, and he consequently should be remanded for nine months at his suit, and for six months at the suit of the other opposing creditors.

In re M. D. Fitzsimon Kenny.

The insolvent, who had been a lieutenant in the 30th and 10th Regiments, was opposed by Mr. M'Cully, on the part of Mr. Lancaster, a London creditor, who claimed a debt of £173, and who had caused the insolvent to be arrested on a fiat. The ground of complaint on the part of Mr. Lancaster was, that when the insolvent sold his commission he made partial payment to some of his creditors, but did not give the opposing creditor a shilling.

Mr. Levy, with Mr. M'Nally, appeared for the insolvent, and said that in the first place the debt of Mr. Lancaster was not contracted for the insolvent's benefit, and that in the next place the creditors had ample security from third parties. When the insolvent sold his commission he divided the proceeds amongst his creditors, with the exception of £40, which were in the hands of his solicitor, and ready to be brought into court.

His lordship directed the insolvent to be discharged, and made an order that the solicitor should lodge the £40 in court forthwith.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Two young men, who were described upon the charge sheet as James Hamilton Smith and Joseph Hinton, of Sandymount, were brought up in custody of Police-constable 161 A, charged with very disorderly conduct in Dame-street, on yesterday morning.—They were fined 5s. each, or sentenced to be imprisoned for 48 hours.

Catherine Gangan was charged by Richard Burke, of Fownes-street, with whom she lived as servant for the last nine months, under the following circumstances:—Complainant stated that he had occasionally observed the coupling [illegible] the porter machine [illegible] which he had left them, and found that porter had been [illegible] therefrom. His suspicion fell upon the prisoner, and on Tuesday evening he requested Acting Inspector Hughes and Sergeant Doyle of the G division, to accompany him to his house, in order to search the prisoner's trunk. On opening same, they found five small bottles of porter, one parasol, a veil, a miniature likeness, &c., all of which were the property of complainant's family.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for four months, with hard labour.

A boy named Nicholas Kearney was charged by Police-constable 114 B, with stealing oranges from a stand in Great Brunswick-street. He was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for one month.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

William Kavanagh was charged by Thomas Read, of Cabra, with having in his possession a bundle of onions for which he could not satisfactorily account, and which were suspected to have been stolen from a cart in the vicinity.—He was ordered to pay a fine of £1, or be imprisoned for six weeks.

Matthew O'Brien was charged by Robert Reilly, of Mabbot-street, with having, on Tuesday evening, at Gloucester-street, wantonly and maliciously assaulted him, by striking him on the head, and knocking him down, and, while down, kicking him in the body. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was convicted of a similar offence some months ago, and that he entertained ill-feeling towards complainant.—He was ordered to find substantial bail, or be imprisoned for two months.

Martin Horseman was charged by Police-constables 87 C and 181 C, with driving furiously a horse and car on Eden-quay, whereby he knocked down and injured a man named Thomas Nathmoyle, on Tuesday evening. The man was so injured that it was found necessary to remove him to Jervis-street Hospital, where he still remains, and is unable to attend court and swear informations. Mr. Horseman was required to give bail in £50 to appear when called on.

The directors of the Eastern Counties Railway have forwarded the handsome subscription of 100 guineas to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who were unfortunately lost in the late gale at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are undeniably the finest Medicine in the World for biliousness and indigestion.—In all cases of deranged stomach, determination of blood to the head, bile, sick headache, liver and stomach complaints, there is no medicine known that will give such immediate relief as these renowned Pills; young and old, rich and poor, patronise them, and so many cures are effected by their use, that their praise is sounded from the temperate climates to the frigid zone; in truth, persons who travel consider them as a necessary requisite. During the overland journey to India, the blood becomes overheated, the liver torpid, the skin covered with prickly heat, and the whole system languid and exhausted. Nothing so soon gives relief as Holloway's Pills.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Perfect Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,
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22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred [illegible] Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s. 6d.; a Single Tooth, 5s.; A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied [illegible] Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street, Dublin). At Home from Nine to Six. [illegible]

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Brunton—June 22, at 13, Royal Canal-terrace, the wife of Mr. William Brunton, [illegible], of a son.

Fitzgerald—June 25, at Warrenstown, county Westmeath, the wife of S. Fitzgerald, Esq., of a daughter.

Muncaster—June 25, at 10, Langham-place, the Lady Muncaster, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Osmond and Bartrum—June 23, at Trinity Church, Bath, Arthur Osmond, Esq., of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, to Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Bartrum, Esq., of that city.

Powell and Alanger—June 23, Henry Powell, Esq., 4th Royal South Middlesex Regiment Militia, late Captain Royal Victoria Artillery, to Caroline, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Massa Alanger, Esq.

Tuppin and Tandy—June 23, at Cappamore Church, county Limerick, the Rev. Richard Tuppin, of Dunhill, Cappawhite, to Bessie, third daughter of the late Charles Tandy, Esq., of Lisa Lodge, county Waterford.

DEATHS.

Bowles—June 24, at Wimborne Minster, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. S. W. Bowles, of the Crown Hotel.

Butler—June 22, at Ardmore, Athy, Mary Frances, the eldest and beloved child of James Butler, Esq. Deeply regretted.

Hodson—June 24, at his residence, Jamesport, county Roscommon, John Hodson, Esq., in his 88th year.

Knott—June 24, at Ripley-place, Croydon, Mrs. Knott, late of [illegible]-street, in the 88th year of her age.

Langlingwell—June 22, at Forth End House, Great Waltham, Essex, Thomas White Langlingwell, Esq., in the 82nd year of his age.

Tatham—June 23, at Dallington Vicarage, Sussex, John Eustace, youngest son of the Rev. Ralph Raisbeck Tatham, aged 10 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, JUNE 27.—ARRIVED—Johanna, Helsingfors, wheat; St. Louis, barque, wheat; Nouvelle Eugenie, Nantes, wheat; Julia Ann, Bridgewater, bricks; Eagle, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Mars, steamer, Wexford, goods; Ann and Jane, Bridgewater, bricks; Columbine, Wexford, malt; Ceres, steamer, London, goods; Sea Nymph, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Duke of Cambridge, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Royal William, steamer, Liverpool, goods; [illegible] coal vessels.

SAILED—Ellis, Bristol; Ellen Hibbard, Antwerp; English Rose, Brussels; Eagle, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cornwall, steamer, London, goods; Calypso, steamer, Bristol, goods; Herald, steamer, Glasgow, goods; Hercules, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Duke of Cambridge, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Royal William, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Elizabeth, Liverpool, flour; Active, Belfast, Indian corn.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JUNE 28.
Morning Tide, 5-55. Evening Tide, 6-22.

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